

Herald Tribune

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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
10:45 cloudy. Temp. 64-67. Tomorrow
10:45. Yesterday's temp. 67-72 (14-10). 10:45.
10:45. Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-68 (13-10). 10:45.
10:45. Similar. Yesterday's temp. 63-64 (11-12).
10:45. Moderate. BOMBS: Cloudy. Temp.
10:45. 10:45. NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. 70-75
10:45. Yesterday's temp. 70-75 (21-10).
10:45. ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 8

Austria 8 S. Lebanon 2 P.
Belgium 12 S. Luxembourg 12 L.F.
Denmark 12 S. Norway 12 L.F.
Eire (Inc. tax) 12 S. Netherlands 12 L.F.
Finland 12 S. Portugal 12 L.F.
France 12 S. Spain 12 L.F.
Germany 12 S. Sweden 12 L.F.
Great Britain 12 S. Switzerland 12 L.F.
Greece 12 S. Turkey 12 L.F.
India 12 S. U.S. Military 12 L.F.
Iran 12 S. U.S. Military 12 L.F.
Israel 12 S. Yugoslavia 12 L.F.

27,924

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1972

Established 1887



WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE—Henry Kissinger with President Nixon and Secretary of State William Rogers.

Day of Silence empties Much of Santiago

SANTIAGO, Oct. 24 (UPI)—Thousands of Chileans remained in today in a demonstration of civil resistance to protest the government's handling of the continuing national labor strikes. The streets were empty of cars and pedestrians. Several downtown streets as "day of silence" began. Streets were virtually deserted in the heart of the city. A residential area, a stronghold of opposition to President Salvador Allende, however, the silent protest had little effect on the capital. "I denounced nationwide strikes of trucks and shopkeepers closed most commercial establishments."

Although it was clear that many more stayed home, downtown Santiago was not ghost town. Thousands who ignored the latest Allende protest easily found ways on normally jammed buses riding the capital. Mr. Allende, presumably to show that all was returning to normal, made a walking tour of the downtown business district. Accompanied by bodyguards and sympathizers, he visited half a dozen stores before returning to the presidential palace. Today's demonstration was organized by the five opposition political parties, which control the national congress. They decried the protest as civil resistance and said that dozens of jobs and professional organizations were taking part. Most of these groups have been in strike for almost two weeks, upping business, slowing transportation, hampering delivery of vital consumer goods and sing losses in commercial earnings and government tax revenues.

K. Nears End of Paper Work to Admit Asians

AMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 24 (UPI)—The British High Commission announced today that 27,000 Asians have been given permits to enter the British Isles, and that the processing of Asians is nearly complete. A commission spokesman said British Asian dependents of British Asians received entry visas yesterday, bringing their total to 1,000. Of the 26,954 British Asians, about 4,000 are going to a and Pakistan and upward 1,000 to Canada. Smaller numbers are settling in Australia, New Zealand, and South America. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said about 180 stateless Asians have been issued visas to enter the United States. Meanwhile, doctors for President Amin, who was admitted to a hospital yesterday with a "complete rest," he spent a comfortable night in a hospital bed. The government radioed a medical bulletin saying Amin would probably remain in hospital for several days.

Week Jet Crash Toll Rises to 37 Dead

THESE, Oct. 24 (Reuters)—Death toll from the weekend crash of an Olympic Airways jet in the sea near here rose to 37 tonight as divers brought up bodies. Thirty-five bodies were recovered while two are believed to be still in the wreck.

Copter Sights Stolen Trawler

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Oct. 24 (Reuters)—A stolen Danish trawler with a lone cook on board was spotted well out to sea today by a helicopter. The trawler Nordkap, 123 tons, disappeared from its moorings late on Sunday night, captained by a 28-year-old cook who only recently had joined the crew and had no navigation experience. Today's sighting put the runaway vessel 150 nautical miles off the east coast of Scotland. A British Navy ship said a Dutch submarine was on their way to intercept the trawler.

U.S. Study for '70s Predicts More China-Soviet Hostility

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI)—The State Department has forecast continued Chinese-Soviet hostility throughout the 1970s in a study that also predicts improved U.S. relations with the two main Communist powers and a growing stability in world affairs. The study, prepared by the department's planning and coordination staff, predicted, "By 1980, China and the Soviet Union are quite likely to consider one another, rather than the United States, their principal antagonist, if indeed they do not do so already."

It said that Peking and Moscow base their actions "on pragmatic assessment of their national interests and capabilities" and that this "should lead to gradual improvement in their relations with the United States."

The 140-page document, titled "The U.S. Role in an Evolving World," represents a major effort by the department to outline global issues in the post-Vietnam war period. The study was distributed among ranking officials last week for comment and is not regarded as recommendations to be followed.

The Good Old Days
Its conclusions reflect growing concern about complexities in world affairs and changes in power alignment following "the relatively simple bipolar days of the cold war."

Forecasting continued "sharp" Soviet-U.S. competition in world affairs and the need for a strong military posture, the study also predicts:

• Soviet-U.S. nuclear parity will "diminish the political significance of weapons and lead to a decline in the dominance of the two powers."

• This decline will coincide with the growing importance of China, Japan and Western Europe.

• Traditional alignments will become more flexible and subject to change on specific issues. This could result, for example, in the Soviet Union and the United States taking a joint position toward trade policies of the Communist Market, while the Soviet Union and Western Europe may jointly oppose certain U.S. investment policies.

The study also predicts that the "third world" of developing, basically nonaligned countries is likely to become a "primary focus of conflict and possible confrontation in the years ahead."

It is in America's interests, the study says, to seek ways to avoid "confrontation between an af-

Amid Encouraging Reports Two Germanys Reopen Talks Seeking Normalization Treaty

BONN, Oct. 24 (AP)—East and West Germany today resumed talks aimed at achieving within the next few weeks a treaty to normalize relations between them. Chancellor Willy Brandt's top East-West affairs specialist, State Secretary Egon Bahr, met his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, in the Chancellery for another three-day round of negotiation on a proposed basic treaty of accommodation. Their session began a day after Soviet, U.S., British and French ambassadors returned to West Berlin a series of talks aimed at settling the basis on which the two Germanys will enter the United Nations when the accommodation treaty is completed.

Today's meeting of the two state secretaries, accompanied by their secretaries, began at 3:30 p.m. and lasted more than two and a half hours. Mr. Bahr and Mr. Kohl conferred privately toward the end of the session.

Asked after his arrival from East Berlin today if the four-power talks indicate the negotiations here are in the final phase, Mr. Kohl told newsmen: "Let's talk about it in three days' time."

Even before the Big Four ambassadors met, there were reports that the two Germanys' talks had progressed well. The reports were backed up by a statement by East German leader Erich Honecker, that normalization was "within grasping distance" and by Mr. Bahr's statement that the talks could be completed before the Brandt government seeks reelection on Nov. 19.

Mr. Bahr and Mr. Kohl are trying to devise a compromise between rival views on future all-German relations. Bonn hopes the two states will eventually renounce and, therefore, seeks agreement that they still form part of one German nation.

In formulating a controversial preamble to the proposed treaty, most of its other sections apparently are complete—the West Germans, therefore, want to avoid anything which could conflict with the Bonn constitution's clause providing for eventual reunification.

The Communists, on the other hand, insist on full recognition of a separate statehood—which Bonn says is impossible until the two World War II-victor powers reach a final peace treaty with defeated Germany as a whole.

The Western aim in the new (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Jackie Robinson, First Black in Majors, Dies

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (UPI)—Jackie Robinson, 53, the first black man to play major league baseball 25 years ago, died today at his home in Stamford, Conn. Death apparently resulted from a heart attack.

For sociological impact, Jack Roosevelt Robinson was perhaps this country's most significant athlete.

As the first black player in major league baseball, his skill and accomplishments resulted in the acceptance of blacks in other major sports, notably pro football and pro basketball. In later years, while a prosperous New York businessman, he emerged as an influential member of the Republican party.

His dominant characteristic, as an athlete and as a black, was a competitive flame. Outspoken, controversial, combative, he created critics as well as loyalists. But he never deviated from his opinions.

"What Good Is It?"
"I was told that it would cost me some awards," he once said. "But if I had to keep quiet to get an award, it wasn't worth it. Awards are great, but, if I got one for being a nice kid, what good is it?"

After a career as a clutch hitter and daring runner while playing first base, second base, third base and left field at various stages of his 10 seasons with the Brooklyn Dodgers, he was elected to baseball's Hall of Fame in 1962, his first year of eligibility. Despite his success, he minimized himself as an "instrument, a

Thieu Firm on Peace Terms; U.S. Cautious on Early Truce

Kissinger Reports to Nixon, Saigon Sees Cease-Fire Soon, Rogers on Talks in Saigon Rejects Tripartite Coalition

By Marilyn Berger
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI)—The White House today cautioned against "excessive speculation" about the status of the Vietnam peace talks following a spate of reports that an early cease-fire was in the offing.

Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler's remarks had the effect of cooling the air of expectancy surrounding the intensified negotiations.

Mr. Ziegler saw reporters following an hour-long meeting of President Nixon, Secretary of State William F. Rogers and Presidential Adviser Henry A. Kissinger who returned late yesterday from five days of conferences with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The press secretary repeated what had been said by the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, that there had been "some progress" in the talks, but he left the clear implication that there was still a way to go before there would be any resolution of the conflict, military or political.

If there were any remaining doubts about this, Mr. Thieu's speech in Saigon hours after Mr. Kissinger's departure, showed that South Vietnam continues to take a tough line.

Bid for Support
Mr. Thieu's speech was read here as more than a mere statement of position, but as a combined bid for domestic support and as a means of forestalling U.S. pressure. By rejecting a whole gamut of compromise, he appears to be trying to make it harder for Mr. Kissinger to ask him to accept them later. If it does nothing else, the speech tends to delay any resolution of the problem.

At the same time, Mr. Thieu appeared to be making a bid for further compromise by Hanoi. In the same way, North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, in his recent interview with Newsweek's correspondent Armand de Borchgrave, was seen as attempting to put pressure on Mr. Thieu and on the United States.

By declaring readiness for a cease-fire and a return of prisoners of war, the North Vietnamese sought to demonstrate that Mr. Thieu is the obstacle to the settlement.

The impasse between the two sides puts the next move up to Mr. Nixon. Mr. Ziegler said today that the President has no plans at this time to make a speech on Vietnam. He said that Mr. Kissinger might see the press but ruled out any meeting tomorrow.

More Meetings
Presumably, if there is still hope for moving the talks forward, Mr. Kissinger would meet again with North Vietnamese officials in Paris, where he has been holding secret talks. But there are no signs so far that Hanoi's chief negotiator, Le Duc Tho, is on his way back to Paris.

The indications have been that Mr. Kissinger reached some kind of tentative agreements with Mr. Thieu. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

SAIGON, Oct. 24 (UPI)—South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu tonight took an uncompromising position toward a political settlement of the Vietnam war but said that there may be a standstill cease-fire soon.

In a radio and television address, Mr. Thieu made clear his continuing opposition to a coalition government in South Vietnam and indicated there was wide disagreement between him and White House National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger during their recent discussions here.

His two-hour speech was studied with attacks on the Communists and, when he said that the fighting may soon stop, he charged that the Communists would violate a cease-fire in order to strengthen their political position.

"The search for peace still continues," Mr. Thieu said in reference to his talks with Mr. Kissinger, "and, as of now, no settlement has been reached or signed."

Very Useful Talks
He called the talks "very useful" but stressed that he will not yield to any pressure. "Nobody can do anything for our behalf or force us to follow their decisions," Mr. Thieu said.

"The mission of Mr. Kissinger is to probe the Communist position and then tell it to our government," Mr. Thieu said. "Then, he tells our stand to the Communists."

The president said: "What we do not accept, Mr. Kissinger will tell them [the Communists] faithfully."

In an apparent reference to recent press reports saying that the United States is trying to convince him to endorse a settlement already agreed upon by Washington and Hanoi, Mr. Thieu said: "Our main ally will never betray us and cannot betray us. Those who are circulating false news are lackeys of Communists, colonialists and false pacifists."

He insisted that only such "lackeys" called him an obstacle to peace. "I am not an obstacle to peace," the president said.

"Peace has been our wish for 16 years and a cease-fire must certainly come first when a peace solution is reached. The question is whether, when a cease-fire and peace come, will our people have freedom and independence and the right to determine their fate or will it be determined by the Communists?" Mr. Thieu asked.

Military Weak
The president claimed that the Communists only want a cease-fire because they are weak militarily and are seeking to get an agreement before the American presidential elections.

"Now, the Communists must see the United States agree to a cease-fire because their forces have been destroyed and they are defeated on every front and because they hope that candidate Nixon will be easier to deal with than re-elected President Nixon," Mr. Thieu said.

"We do not fear nor try to avoid a cease-fire if it is in line with our position," he said. Claiming that the Communist offensive launched March 29 has been a failure and that U.S. bombing of North Vietnam and the mining of its harbors has badly hurt the Communists, Mr. Thieu added: "Sooner or later, the Communists will have to beg for a cease-fire."

Whether it comes before the U.S. elections or in two or three months, he said, the South Vietnamese position will be the same. That position, as Mr. Thieu outlined it tonight, calls for respect for the 1954 Geneva agreement which divided Vietnam into North and South. All North Vietnamese troops must be withdrawn from South Vietnam and the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong) must abandon fighting. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Italian Workers Strike Briefly
ROME, Oct. 24 (UPI)—Millions of Italian workers staged strikes ranging in length from 15 minutes to four hours today to protest bomb attacks on trains carrying workers to a mass rally in the south.

The police reported no violence during the strike. Mass rallies in Rome and other cities resulted in large-scale traffic jams.

Italy's three major labor unions called the strike to protest attacks Saturday on trains carrying workers to a meeting in Reggio Calabria dealing with underdevelopment and unemployment in southern Italy. Union leaders blamed extreme rightists for the attacks.

Raids in North Cut During Peace Talks

SAIGON, Oct. 24 (AP)—President Nixon has quietly restricted the bombing of North Vietnam, mainly around the two major cities of Hanoi and Haiphong, during critical peace talks. It was learned today.

The gesture comes at the time of the year when the north-east monsoons over the North would have cut into American air strikes anyhow. This is the time of the year when the bulk of the U.S. bombing automatically shifts to the Ho Chi Minh Trail supply network in Laos, where the dry season has begun.

The U.S. command refused to confirm or deny the report of the restrictions, but the Seventh Fleet disclosed without elaborating that three of its four carriers had moved from the Tonkin Gulf off the coast of North Vietnam southward into the South China Sea off the coast of South Vietnam.

Other sources outside the command confirmed the report but declined to go into details of the restriction or say whether it was part of some kind of a tacit agreement between the United States and North Vietnam.

Strikes by U.S. tactical fighter-bombers against North Vietnam have been averaging less than 300 a day in the last few days. The U.S. command reported about 120 strikes yesterday.

The U.S. command spokesman noted that the northeast monsoons have begun and added that "weather is a possible factor" in the drop in the air strikes from the usual daily average of 500 or more.

More important is that U.S. bombers have avoided the Hanoi-Haiphong industrial complex.

In a related development, the U.S. command also reported that there were no raids by B-52 heavy bombers in North Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at noon today. There were two days earlier this month, Oct. 5-6, when there were no B-52 raids over the North.

While sources confirmed the restrictions placed on tactical fighter-bombers in the Hanoi-Haiphong region, they said they would not read too much significance into the absence of B-52 strikes over the North. The raids generally have been concentrated in the southern part of the country.

The eight-engine Stratofortresses, however, carried out more than 100 strikes in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, sources said. About a third of the raids were concentrated in the Saigon area, where fresh fighting erupted 21 miles north of the capital. Highway 13 was closed 32 miles north of Saigon, and South Vietnamese forces backed by bombers were trying to root North Vietnamese troops from three hamlets in this area.

27 New Exit Visas Reported
Total of 190 Jewish Families Said Exempted From Exit Tax

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (Reuters)—About 190 Jewish families now have been exempted from the Soviet "diploma tax," according to Jewish estimates.

The 190 include 27 Moscow families who were told today that they could leave for Israel without paying the levy. Seventeen of the families already had exit visas and had been expecting to pay.

The estimate of 190 families followed inquiries in a number of Soviet cities and was thought to represent the first solely Jewish estimate. Sources said other emigrants were continuing to pay the tax, which was introduced on Aug. 3 but has not been officially made public.

The official justification for the tax is that the Soviet state should be reimbursed for the cost of an emigrant's higher education.

Many From Odessa
Of the exempted families, 76 were said to have come from Moscow and more than 50 from Odessa. In some of the Odessa cases, the authorities reportedly waived the tax for one member of a family but not for another.

The informants said 16 Leningrad families had received exemptions as had five families from Kiev, Rishner, Minsk and Riga.

In Moscow, a Jew whose exit visa was changed for conscription papers yesterday has gone into hiding to avoid military service, according to friends of his family.

Andrei V. Dubrov, 22, was given the papers, calling him to two years of military service, when he went to the Moscow visa office.

His mother, Mrs. Alexandra Dubrov, said in a letter made available to correspondents that Mr. Dubrov "will not serve in the Soviet Army."

Mrs. Dubrov accused the Soviet security police of a "vile inhuman outrage" and of conducting a vendetta.

She charged that the police had kept her son under constant observation since 1966, when he was expelled from school for circulating a typewritten magazine, and said the security police had searched the family's flat in May this year in connection with "Case 24."

This was believed to concern the Chronicle of Current Events, an underground journal that circulates every two months or so with reports on alleged cases of human-rights infringement in the Soviet Union.



Jackie Robinson, with the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1956, and testifying before a Senate subcommittee in 1970.



Jackie Robinson, with the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1956, and testifying before a Senate subcommittee in 1970.

tool." He credited Branch Rickey, the Dodgers executive who broke baseball's color line, with having signed him for the 1946 season, which he spent at the Dodgers' leading farm team, the Montreal Royals of the International League.

"I think the Rickey experiment, as I call it, the original idea, would not have come about as successfully with anybody other than Mr. Rickey," he often said. "The most important results of it are that it produced understanding among whites and it gave black people the idea that, if I could do it, they could do it too, that blackness wasn't a barrier to anything."

Mr. Robinson kept baseball in perspective. Ebbets Field, the Brooklyn ball park that was the stage for his drama, was leveled shortly after the Dodgers franchise was moved to Los Angeles in 1958. Apartment houses replaced it, years later, asked what he felt about Ebbets Field, he replied:

"I don't feel anything. They need those apartments more than they need a monument to the memory of baseball. I've had my thrill."

He also had his heartbreaks. His oldest son, Jackie, Jr., died in 1971 at the age of 24 in an automobile accident not far from the family's home in Stamford.

Mr. Robinson and his wife, Rachel, had two other children, David and Sharon.

Troubles With Walker
He had problems with the Dodgers too. His arrival in 1947 prompted racial insults from some opponents, an aborted strike by the St. Louis Cardinals, an alleged deliberate spiking by Enos Slaughter of the Cardinals and some stiffness from a few teammates, notably Dixie Walker.

"Dixie was very difficult at the start," Mr. Robinson acknowledged, "but he was the first guy on the club to come to me with advice and help for my hitting. I knew why—if I helped the ball club, it put money in his pocket. I knew he didn't like me any more in those few short

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Ceausescu, on Belgian Visit, Calls for an End to Blocs

BRUSSELS, Oct. 24 (UPI)—Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, starting an official visit to Belgium today called for a gradual reduction of forces in Europe and the liquidation of opposing military blocs.

"We feel that to consolidate world peace, it is of prime importance to achieve a durable security on the European continent," Mr. Ceausescu said at a dinner given in his honor by King Baudouin at the Royal Palace.

Mr. Ceausescu will have polit-

ical talks with the Belgian government tomorrow and Thursday before returning to Bucharest. Belgian officials said they expected the talks to deal mainly with a European security conference and mutual balanced force reductions in Central Europe.

Mr. Ceausescu set that line in his dinner speech.

"Establishing security corresponds with the vital interests of all peoples of Europe, and with the interests of the whole world," he said.

A Shield for All

"We believe that European security should eliminate forever from the life of the Continent the policy of force, the threat of the use of force or intimidation, and should shield each nation from the danger of aggression or from outside pressures."

"The gradual reduction of armed forces in Europe would be particularly important in this respect, as would be other measures of military disengagement, including the liquidation of the opposing military blocs."

"Romanian endeavors to work toward the holding, as soon as possible, of a general European conference that would prepare the road toward the achievement of those wishes," he said.

King Baudouin, in his dinner speech, said Belgium and Romania "have been and still are among the most determined to promote the rapprochement between small and medium-sized countries of this European continent which has been divided for more than a quarter of a century."

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization yesterday agreed to the opening of preparatory talks on a European security conference in Helsinki next month, while preliminary discussions on troop reductions would start in January.

Mr. Ceausescu's first day in Brussels was taken up with ceremonial duties. He laid a wreath at the monument to the Unknown Soldier, attended a reception at the Brussels Townhall and received the diplomatic corps at the Royal Palace, where he is staying.

Egypt Appeals For UN's Help On Seized Lands

CAIRO, Oct. 24 (UPI)—Egypt today urged all countries of the world, particularly the big powers, to help the United Nations and Israeli occupation of Arab lands captured in the 1967 war. The appeal came in a Foreign Ministry statement marking the UN's 27th birthday today.

Singling out the big powers, the statement said: "The Israeli aggressions on the territories of three UN member states (Egypt, Jordan and Syria) and on the Palestinian people are a living incarnation of the UN dilemma in all its dimensions."

"Parallel with this is the role the United Nations should play in the face of this physical aggression perpetrated by a country that is still a member of the world body."

Political observers here thought the statement reflected Egypt's desire to give priority to a peaceful settlement of Middle East problems without the UN.

18 in Parliament Of Italy Back Nixon

ROME, Oct. 24 (AP)—Eighteen members of the Italian parliament announced yesterday they formed a committee to support President Nixon's re-election.

They said Mr. Nixon is pursuing a realistic foreign policy, while the policies of Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic candidate, "could have negative repercussions on the life and economy of the Western world, particularly Europe."

Sixteen of the parliamentarians are members of the dominant Christian Democrat party. Premier Giulio Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, attacked Sen. McGovern in a speech in the Italian Senate last July for promising immediate U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam if Mr. Nixon loses.



HER NAME IS NOT DANIELLE—Seven-year-old Deborah Fisher looking into a trash container disguised as a lion's head at the Texas State Fair in Dallas last week. Wonder if she found what she was looking for?

Kosygin Agrees Troop Cuts, Security Are Separate Issues

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (UPI)—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin said tonight the Soviet Union agrees with Washington that discussions of European troop reductions should be separate from an all-European security conference.

"As before, we attach serious importance to the reduction of armed forces and armaments, above all in Central Europe," Mr. Kosygin said at a Kremlin dinner for Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti, the official Tass news agency reported. Mr. Andreotti arrived in Moscow today for three days of talks with Soviet officials.

"This is a major independent issue which deserves special consideration, separately and apart from the all-European conference," Mr. Kosygin said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kosygin said the Soviet Union will continue to support North Vietnam "until the aggression is brought to an end."

"Until the aggression is brought to an end, the Soviet people will give the heroic people of Vietnam all the necessary assistance and support for repelling it," he said at a Kremlin dinner for Mr. Andreotti.

"We are convinced that continued aggression can only lead to new losses and destruction, and not change the ultimate result of the liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people," he said. "This result will be, sooner or later, the triumph of the freedom and independence of Vietnam."

Mr. Andreotti will begin a three-day tour of Russia Friday, going first to the Fiat automobile factory in Turin.

He is scheduled to visit Leningrad Saturday and Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, Sunday. He will return to Rome from Kiev Sunday, the sources said.

Mr. Hammer described his discussions as "very satisfactory, warm and friendly." He said he was "very encouraged."

Nevertheless, when asked if he would sign a deal with the Russians before leaving on Friday, he said: "I wish I knew."

Also on his agenda here are two other projects that he said earned Mr. Kosygin's approval last month—Mr. Hammer's development of a permanent international trade center in Moscow with space for 400 firms, and a joint venture to exploit Soviet natural gas.

Mr. Hammer said his new American partner in the natural gas proposal—Harold Boyd of El Paso Gas—would arrive tomorrow to take part in the discussions.

He said he and Mr. Boyd probably would see officials at the Ministry of Gas on Thursday.

The Soviet press and television gave wide coverage to Mr. Hammer's presentation to the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad of Goya's "Portrait of Donna Antonia Zarate."

Refugees' Return Barred

MUNICH, Oct. 24 (UPI)—Several refugees from East Germany who tried to return there to visit relatives under the terms of recent agreements have been refused entry at the Berlin wall, the East German Interior Ministry said today.

A ministry spokesman said the former East German citizens passed unchallenged along the access highway to West Berlin, but at the main Berlin wall crossing point were refused an entry pass to East Berlin on the grounds that their presence in East Germany was "undesired."

The ministry spokesman said "several" were turned back. He did not give a precise number.

The East German government announced on Oct. 18 that it was depriving persons who fled to West Germany before Jan. 1, 1972, of their East German citizenship. It said this meant that these former citizens no longer would be liable to prosecution for offenses against East German law, including the offense of illegal flight to West Germany.

Ordinary West German citizens long have been allowed to visit East Berlin and under recent agreements are allowed to visit other places in East Germany. But East German refugees living in West Germany were unable to return because they would risk prosecution.

In West Berlin, police and Interior Department officials refused to comment on the Munich report.

S. African Catholics Receive Black Bishop

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 24 (Reuters)—Johannesburg's first black Roman Catholic bishop, the Most Rev. Peter Buthelezi, was consecrated here Sunday.

Bishop Buthelezi will serve as auxiliary to the Most Rev. Hugh Boyle, bishop of Johannesburg. The bishop was consecrated at an open-air ceremony by the apostolic delegate in South Africa, the Most Rev. Alfredo de Foz de Alencar.

During the ceremony, members of a black Catholic group called the Black Justice and Peace Vigilante handed out copies of a three-page open letter to Bishop Buthelezi calling for an end to racialism in the Catholic Church.

U.S. Oilman Gives Russia Trade Offer

To Supply Fertilizers And Obtain Ammonia

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (AP)—Armand Hammer, the American oil magnate who yesterday gave Russia a million-dollar Goya portrait, today submitted proposals to the Soviet government for a deal he says could be worth billions.

The 74-year-old chairman of Occidental Petroleum told a newsman that he made the formal proposals on a fertilizer-for-ammonia deal to Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ivan F. Semichastnov and Dezhnev M. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

When Mr. Hammer was here last month, he said that Mr. Gvishiani's father-in-law, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, had approved all the plans "we are working on."

The plans included Mr. Hammer's offer to supply the Russians with \$150 million worth of superphosphoric chemical fertilizers annually over a 20-year period. The Soviet Union would pay for the fertilizers with ammonia and urea, a derivative of natural gas. It was understood that Mr. Hammer's proposals today had to do with establishing agreed prices for the commodities involved in the deal.

'Very Encouraged'

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2 Germanys Reopen Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Two-weekly Big Four ambassadorial talks, which reopened Thursday, is, therefore, a group statement reaffirming the rights and responsibilities of the wartime victors over Germany as a whole.

This would leave open a loophole toward reunification—despite the fact that UN membership would give East Germany recognition from about 130 members of the United Nations.

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In West Berlin, police and Interior Department officials refused to comment on the Munich report.

S. African Catholics Receive Black Bishop

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 24 (Reuters)—Johannesburg's first black Roman Catholic bishop, the Most Rev. Peter Buthelezi, was consecrated here Sunday.

Bishop Buthelezi will serve as auxiliary to the Most Rev. Hugh Boyle, bishop of Johannesburg. The bishop was consecrated at an open-air ceremony by the apostolic delegate in South Africa, the Most Rev. Alfredo de Foz de Alencar.

During the ceremony, members of a black Catholic group called the Black Justice and Peace Vigilante handed out copies of a three-page open letter to Bishop Buthelezi calling for an end to racialism in the Catholic Church.

Refugees' Return Barred

MUNICH, Oct. 24 (UPI)—Several refugees from East Germany who tried to return there to visit relatives under the terms of recent agreements have been refused entry at the Berlin wall, the East German Interior Ministry said today.

A ministry spokesman said the former East German citizens passed unchallenged along the access highway to West Berlin, but at the main Berlin wall crossing point were refused an entry pass to East Berlin on the grounds that their presence in East Germany was "undesired."

The ministry spokesman said "several" were turned back. He did not give a precise number.

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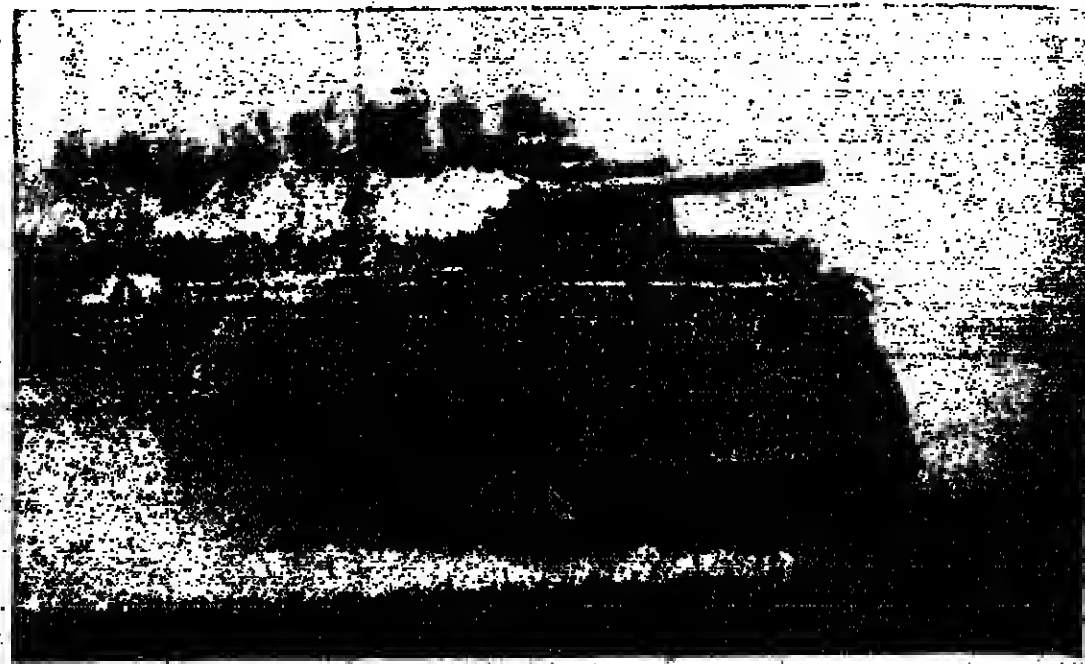
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BLASTING AWAY—South Vietnam troops aboard armored personnel carrier firing at enemy in the village of Su Bong, off Highway One, 26 miles northwest of Saigon.

Thieu Reported To Direct Barb At Kissinger

PARIS, Oct. 24 (Reuters)—The Paris newspaper France-Soir reported, in a dispatch from Saigon, that President Nguyen Van Thieu described Henry A. Kissinger as "that professor who came here to get his Nobel Peace Prize."

President Thieu purportedly made the remark about President Nixon's chief security adviser before an assembly of South Vietnamese politicians this week, the paper's Saigon correspondent said.

Thieu's strong public stand in recent days has been aimed at checking uncertainty among the people and especially within the South Vietnamese military. Any sign of weakening on Mr. Thieu's part, observers have said, could prove dangerous to military morale.

The president reminded the South Vietnamese: "The war still goes on. We must fight the Communists militarily and politically."

Mr. Thieu took note of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong personal opposition to him.

"The Communists have claimed I am an impediment to peace," he said. "This is not true, because I have already said that I, as an individual, will be ready to step down when a guaranteed peace has been restored."

This was a reference to his promise to step down a month ahead of new elections after a settlement has been reached.

"But as a president," he continued, "I will not give in to the Communists before a guaranteed peace is achieved."

He said that the Communists were setting up regrouping zones, by bringing people to areas they hold while at the same time sending their cadres into the cities.

Sources here said that the regrouping zones presumably would be declared by the Communists in event of a cease-fire.

Mr. Thieu has recently issued orders for political and military officials to strengthen security at the local level to prevent Communist inroads before a cease-fire.

Some observers believe that Mr. Thieu's rejection of a "three-segment formula" and of a cease-fire without full North Vietnamese withdrawal probably amount to a description of the kinds of things discussed.

Diplomats abroad who have closely followed South Vietnam's negotiating tactics suggest that Mr. Thieu is trying to pin down precisely the kind of powers a transitional government would have, a process which could be taking up some time.

On the military side, by demanding full North Vietnamese withdrawal, Mr. Thieu points up a "three-segment formula" and of a cease-fire without full North Vietnamese withdrawal probably amount to a description of the kinds of things discussed.

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Hanoi Says Thieu's Speech Proves He Is Against Peace

PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP)—The North Vietnamese delegation at the peace talks here said that South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu proved again today that he "obstinately opposes peace" and acts as a "speaking trumpet" for the United States.

The Hanoi delegation statement, commenting a radio and television speech made earlier in the day by Mr. Thieu in Saigon, said, "It proved again that he obstinately opposes peace and national concord, and that he is extremely belligerent."

The South Vietnamese president called the Communist peace proposals "dark schemes aimed at taking over South Vietnam."

The statement said that the U.S. government "believed" could take cover behind Thieu to escape its responsibilities, but the scheme proved to be malicious because it is a matter of common knowledge that it is the United States which install Thieu in his position and he only their instrument."

The statement concluded that "the United States government must bear the entire responsibility for concerning the obstacles to the negotiations and the prolongation of the war."

Ly Van Sau, the spokesman for the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, the peace talks, said that Mr. Thieu's "speech was a surprise to nobody."

"Thieu is opposed to any American disengagement because it regime could not continue with out American military presence."

Note Contradictions

"One must then note the contradictions of the American policy: On one hand Mr. Thieu does not stop proclaiming his desire to achieve peace and on the other hand he proclaims that he continues to support Mr. Thieu. But to support the latter, he will have to continue to maintain an American presence in Vietnam. It is a vicious circle."

When asked to comment on Mr. Thieu's statement that he was ready to respect a cease-fire, Mr. Sau said:

"One can doubt how there could be a cease-fire if there is a national concord. Mr. Thieu's contradictions show that he is isolated from the people and that he is only a wild puppet complete panicker."

Premier Souvanna Phouma, Laos, said here today: "I think we are on the eve of a cease-fire in Vietnam, but he adds: 'This is not a certainty.'"

He said that he had no specific knowledge on which to base his prediction.

The premier shied away from a previous statement in which he said that a cease-fire would come within the next seven days.

U.S. Cautious About Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

That he proceeded to present to Mr. Thieu during his talks in Saigon, Mr. Thieu's rejection of a "three-segment formula" and of a cease-fire without full North Vietnamese withdrawal probably amount to a description of the kinds of things discussed.

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WEATHER

	O	F	
ALGABTE.....	18	64	Overcast
AMSTERDAM.....	12	54	Cloudy
ANKARA.....	11	52	Cloudy
ATHENS.....	17	63	Cloudy
BAGHDAD.....	28	82	Sunny
BELGRADE.....	14	57	Cloudy
BELMONT.....	18	65	Shower
BIRMINGHAM.....	11	52	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	13	55	Cloudy
BURTON.....	11	52	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	31	88	Sunny
CENSA DEL SOL.....	29	84	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	10	50	Fair
DUBLIN.....	28	82	Sunny
EDINBURGH.....	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	12	54	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	13	55	Cloudy
GENEVA.....	12	54	Cloudy
HAMBURG.....	14	57	Cloudy
ISTANBUL.....	8	46	Fair
LAS PALMAS.....	28	82	Cloudy
LONDON.....	18	64	Cloudy
LYON.....	15	59	Cloudy
MADRID.....	13	55	Cloudy
MILAN.....	12	54	Cloudy
MOSCOW.....	8	46	Fair
MUNICH.....	18	64	Cloudy
NEW YORK.....	20	68	Sunny
PARIS.....	12	54	Cloudy
PRAGUE.....	12	54	Cloudy
ROME.....	17	63	Cloudy
SOFA.....	10	50	Fair
STOCKHOLM.....	12	54	Cloudy
TOKYO.....	21	70	Sunny
VIENNA.....	13	55	Cloudy
WARSAW.....	3	46	Cloudy
WASHINGTON.....	20	68	Sunny
ZURICH.....	12	54	Cloudy

(Continued) Readings: U.S. Canada
at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.

Confident McGovern Turns to TV to Reach More Voters

By George Lardner Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24 (AP)—With two weeks of campaigning left, Sen. George McGovern shifted his attention to television yesterday, insisting that he has "plenty of time to win this election around."

The Democratic presidential candidate spent the morning in Philadelphia.

Nixon Probe Bugging Reported

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP)—President Nixon has ordered a probe of a White House bugging incident, CBS said last night.

The White House refused to comment on the report by the New York Times that the president's Washington correspondent, Daniel Schorr, had been told that the president was bugged.

According to Mr. Schorr, the probe was ordered "after President Nixon was cautioned by a FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover that the agency had received more serious direct to the White House than the president might know about."

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Washington, filming a half-hour broadcast about the "moral and constitutional crisis" that he blames largely on the Nixon administration. It will be televised tomorrow.

Sen. McGovern then flew to Philadelphia for a brief visit to a naval hospital and devoted the rest of his day to more television: a half-hour appearance in New York City while listeners could phone in questions.

"We're trying to reach more people," Sen. McGovern said outside the U.S. Naval Hospital in Philadelphia. He added that he could win the election if President Nixon would confront him in a debate.

"Plenty of Time"

Sen. McGovern said, "There's no question" that he has been gaining ground on the President. "So the momentum is all in our favor. And we've got a good, strong two weeks to go. That's plenty of time to turn this election around."

He prefaced his visit to the naval hospital with a statement calling for more help for Vietnam veterans and assuring Mr. Nixon of feeble gestures on their behalf.

Inside the hospital, Sen. McGovern visited two wards, exchanging non-political pleasantries with about 20 patients. One of them, Sgt. Larry Richardson, 23, of New York City, was wearing a button on his pajamas that said "Win With Jesus."

"It's the only way you're gonna win," Sgt. Richardson said. Sen. McGovern laughed and said, "Well, we're ready to turn for help anywhere we can get it."

Legal Aid Asked

In Aurora, Ill., Sergeant Shriver, the Democrats' vice-presidential candidate, proposed that the Central Intelligence Agency be banned from U.S. political campaigns.

Mr. Shriver has repeatedly attacked the Nixon administration for what he has called the "omniscient" introduction of the techniques of espionage and sabotage into the current campaign. Several former CIA agents have been implicated in the break-in and alleged attempted bugging of Democratic national headquarters in Washington.

Mr. Shriver said that while he was head of the Peace Corps in the early 1960s he barred former CIA agents on grounds that their presence would be misunderstood by host governments and that they might subvert the purpose of the Peace Corps.

Salty, 'Geothermal Water' May Slake Calif.'s Thirst

By Sandra Blakeslee

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Government scientists recently drilled a deep hole in the southern California desert and struck a big pocket of hot, brackish water. They were delighted.

They were delighted because the states of the Southwest are using more and more fresh water from the Colorado River. If the rate of consumption continues to rise, the United States one day will be unable to meet its treaty obligations with Mexico concerning how much water should remain flowing in the Colorado after American farms and cities have taken what they want from it.

The government, therefore, is looking for ways to augment the flow of the Colorado. Hot, brackish water may be the answer. It is estimated that there is 1.1 billion acre-feet of such water beneath the Imperial Valley of southern California. An acre-foot is the amount of water required to cover one acre to a depth of one foot.

This resource is referred to as a geothermal sea. It is simply a large underground deposit of saline water trapped in loose sediments, heated to high temperatures by the earth's core. Major geothermal deposits have been located in the United States, Iceland, New Zealand, Italy, Japan, the Soviet Union and Mexico.

It is hoped that this resource can be tapped. Geothermal fluids are regarded as being relatively easy to convert into fresh water by distillation processes, since they emerge from the ground extremely hot. This heat should be sufficient to power the conversion. The recovered fresh water could then be pumped into the Colorado River to augment its flow.

In addition, electricity could be generated by such a source of heat.

The Office of Saline Water, an arm of the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, in mid-August finished drilling a test hole to a depth of 8,000 feet on the east mesa of the Imperial Valley, about seven miles southeast of Holtville, Calif.

The temperature at the bottom of the hole is 392 degrees Fahrenheit; the water is brackish and not quite as salty as sea water. The steamy water emerges from the ground at 245 degrees Fahrenheit, a spokesman for the project said recently, which is hot enough to produce electricity and to desalt water.

When the water has been thoroughly tested, by early next year, project officials plan to install a small, experimental desalting plant at the site. If all goes well, project scientists expect to be ready to build several desalting plants within the next 10 years. The plants would produce about 100,000 acre-feet of desalted water each year and 400 million watts of electricity.

Hurricane Batters Fiji Island; One Dead

FIJI, Oct. 24 (AP)—Hurricane Bebe slammed into the west of Fiji's main island, Viti Levu, today, causing widespread damage and at least one death, according to district officers.

Winds of 180 miles an hour were recorded at Kautoka, Fiji's second largest town. Many roads were cut and floods were spreading. Bebe had caused extensive damage in the British Ellice Islands to the north.

Malraux Recovering

PARIS, Oct. 24 (Reuters)—The condition of Andre Malraux, 71, the French writer and former minister who entered a hospital last week for a nervous complaint, was today reported to be improving.



LENDING A HAND—President Nixon, surrounded by a crowd in New Rochelle, N.Y.

Largest Turnout in His Campaign

Nixon Draws 440,000 in N.Y.C. Suburbs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—President Nixon yesterday drew the biggest crowds of his re-election campaign as he led a caravan through New York City suburbs.

He was cheered and occasionally heckled, drew normally Republican communities in Westchester County as Mr. Nixon and his wife, Pat, waved from a limousine in a Veterans Day motorcade covering 50 miles.

The rally at the Nassau County Coliseum, in Uniondale on Long Island, drew 15,000. Newsmen who covered both events said the crowds exceeded the street turnout for Mr. Nixon's last such tour—in Atlanta on Oct. 12.

Introducing Mr. Nixon at the Coliseum, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller said the crowd represented "America at its best." However, once Mr. Nixon began to speak, derisive chants echoed from the upper balconies. Police quietly led away a handful of hecklers.

Then a small, concentrated group, seated behind the platform and close to an upper-tier exit, renewed the disturbance. Police ordered them to leave. A scuffle ensued. Several young men were heard toward the exit.

His Slogan Is Shouted

Mr. Nixon remained standing at the rostrum, with a grin on his face, while many in the audience tried to mask the disturbance by shouting his campaign slogan, "Four more years."

Resuming his speech, Mr. Nixon made no direct reference to the demonstrators but said of the policemen, "Give them the backing and respect they deserve." The crowd roared agreement.

Mr. Nixon promised that, if he were elected to a second term, his legislative recommendations and other actions would aim at making certain "that the age of permissiveness is gone."

The day, which included a reception at Mr. Rockefeller's Tarrytown estate for New England GOP leaders, was "one of the finest campaign days we've had in 25 years," Mr. Nixon said as he ended. He arrived back in Washington by plane at 11:03 p.m. He is to make his fifth radio speech of his campaign, with a broadcast tomorrow on the federal role in American education.

Agnew Assails Hanoi

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, Oct. 24 (AP)—Vice-President Agnew last night accused North Vietnam of open aggression in Southeast Asia.

He took issue with what he said was Sen. George McGovern's characterization of the enemy as a "tiny band of peasant guerrillas" and defined the enemy instead as troops dispatched by Hanoi "in an open act of aggression." The Vice-President's speech represented a departure from the silence he had maintained on the war since the recent intensification of rumors of a cease-fire.

U.S. Fund Misuse By White House Seen by O'Brien

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Lawrence P. O'Brien says that the Nixon administration spends an estimated \$800,000 printing and distributing pamphlets containing "sheer political propaganda" in efforts to win the votes of the nation's senior citizens.

Mr. O'Brien, national campaign director for Sen. George McGovern, told a news conference yesterday that six federal departments and agencies "acting under the direct orders and supervision of the White House" printed nine million pamphlets on how the administration has met the problems of the aging.

Mr. O'Brien said that the pamphlets were mailed in government envelopes to senior citizens in August, September and October and were charged to public expense.

At the White House, presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler said: "I'm not going to respond to a statement like that by Mr. O'Brien."

Michel Swiss

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All Charges Dismissed in Lavelle Case

U.S. Secretary Bars Illegal Raids Trial

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Air Force today dismissed court-martial charges against Maj. Gen. John D. Lavelle who was relieved of command, demoted and retired after ordering illegal bombing strikes against North Vietnam.

In a brief statement, the Air Force said that Secretary Robert Seamans Jr. ordered the charges dismissed "after thorough investigation and review of all facts and material in connection with the matter."

The statement said that Gen. Lavelle's release from command of the 7th Air Force in Indochina was sufficient punishment and, therefore, "the Air Force plans no further action in this case."

The charges that Gen. Lavelle had "willfully disobeyed lawful orders and falsified official documents" were made in a complaint submitted to Mr. Seamans by 1st Lt. Delbert R. Terrill Jr., 24, an Air Force Academy graduate.

No Further Action

1st Lt. Terrill filed those charges in June after the Air Force had said that it planned no further disciplinary action against the general for the 28 unauthorized bombing raids carried out between November, 1971, and March of this year. Gen. Lavelle had told congressional hearings that he was falsely reported a strike as "protective reaction" in response to enemy fire against U.S. reconnaissance planes.

Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, any serviceman can prefer charges against another. 1st Lt. Terrill drew up a formal charge sheet and presented it to Mr. Seamans.

1st Lt. Terrill, in a statement, called the dismissal "a slap in the face to every soldier who has ever worn the American uniform."

"No court of inquiry has been convened to determine if Gen. Lavelle's actions merit a court-martial," he said. "No action has been taken with respect to those below Gen. Lavelle who knowingly carried out the illegal orders and/or falsified reports."

In dismissing the charges, the Air Force declared that Gen. Lavelle's release from command in April "has served the interests of discipline by its punitive impact and by placing commanders on notice that the Air Force does not and will not condone the manner in which Gen. Lavelle discharged his duties."

After Gen. Lavelle was ordered home from his Vietnam assignment, he was offered reassignment at the rank of major general, two grades lower than the rank of full general in which he served as commander of the 7th Air Force.

Decides to Retire

However, Gen. Lavelle elected to retire, with a \$27,000 annual pension based on his four-star rank. Of that amount, all but about \$2,500 is tax free because of a 70 percent disability granted him by the Air Force.

But even with his decision to retire, the Air Force had recommended that he be placed on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general, a one-step demotion.

The Senate earlier this month rejected this and retired him as major general. Mr. Seamans said that the nomination to lieutenant general is being withdrawn.



UPSETTING—Television cameraman forgot about his camera as he was watching cheerleaders going through their motions at Arizona-New Mexico football game last week in Albuquerque. Oh yes... Arizona won.

Watson, in Paris Farewell, Says Relations Are Better

PARIS, Oct. 24 (UPI)—In a farewell speech today, U.S. Ambassador Arthur K. Watson said French-American relations had improved during the last 30 months and had shown a breakthrough in the fight on narcotics and an improvement in trade.

Mr. Watson, who leaves Monday, addressed a joint meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in France and the American Club of Paris. He resigned the ambassadorship, which he has held for two and a half years, for health and personal reasons, he said.

The ambassador said progress "against organized heroin smuggling from France has been enormous. The seizures of drugs have gone from around 340 kilograms in Europe to 1,240 last year and more than that this year... That is a fifth of American consumption."

"In short," he continued, "I no longer have any doubt but that we are winning—and that organized heroin smuggling from Europe is on its way out."

Discussing trade, the balance of payments and monetary arrangements, Mr. Watson said the United States and Europe are so interdependent economically "that the idea of some kind of confrontation is like a Siamse twin biting his brother; the pain is equal for both."

"It is no healthier for Europe than America to see these excessive American deficits, and it is in the interest of both to put matters into closer balance," Mr. Watson said.

Grand Jury Term Ends, Newsman Freed From Jail

NEWARK, N.J., Oct. 24 (AP)—Newspaperman Peter Bridge was released from jail today after serving 20 days for refusing to answer an Essex County grand jury's questions on a story he wrote about an alleged bribe offer to a Newark housing official.

Mr. Bridge, the first newsman jailed since the Supreme Court ruled that journalists may not withhold information from grand juries, was released by Superior Court Judge James R. Giuliani.

He was freed after the judge released a report made by the grand jury that questioned Mr. Bridge about a story he wrote for the now defunct Newark Evening News last May.

Mr. Bridge answered more than 50 questions posed by the grand jury, but refused to answer those which he said went beyond the scope of the story. The New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that he had forfeited his secrecy privilege by identifying the official in the story. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to stay his sentence.

Israeli Jets Seen Over Lebanon, Syria

BEIRUT, Oct. 24 (Reuters)—Israeli jets were seen over Beirut and Damascus today, local sources reported.

The aircraft appeared to be on reconnaissance missions and no raids were reported. Four Israeli aircraft flew for about 40 minutes this morning around the Nahr al-Bared refugee camp in north Lebanon. Israeli jets also were reported over Lebanese territorial waters off Beirut today and along the Lebanese-Syrian border area.

KENT

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Upper Boycott Dutch Docks Ruled Illegal

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 24 (Reuters)—The Rotterdam District ruled today that three transport unions should be refused to undertake a discharge of copper from Chile.

The ship has since sailed to where, where it has been unloaded by French dockers.

Freighters \$250,000 cargo of the Braden-Kemecott of the United States to have from its Teniente mine, was nationalized without nation 15 months ago by company officials has said.

French court must decide will receive the purchase of the copper.

ding down today's ruling, Rotterdam court president, Reuter, noted that the dockers had boycotted the in sympathy with French who originally had refused to handle it.

pathy for fellow unionists commendable, he said, but not lead to unnecessary to parties outside the.

ish Span Falls, 3 Die

DING, England, Oct. 24 (AP)—A bridge under construction collapsed into the River Loden Reading today, killing rapping workmen in the. At least three work- died, the Berkshire Ambulance Service said. Thirteen were trapped but freed by workers. They were hos-

The Fog of Peace

It is common to speak of the fog of war, of the confusion that results when ignorant armies clash by night. But the current negotiations toward peace in Indochina are cloaked in just as much of a fog as any dubious battle. Nor is this wholly, or even chiefly, due to silence in Washington. Rather, it is the voices that can be heard from Hanoi, Peking, Saigon and Paris that create so much rumor and speculation—and even more the real complexities those voices represent.

In the United States, the prospect of some kind of cease-fire has caused Senator McGovern to say that he would welcome such a development, and that if it comes, it must be credited to the anti-war movement, rather than President Nixon. Others question why, if a truce is possible today, it was not achieved four years ago. While there is some truth in both of these reflections on the negotiations, both ignore the extensive ramifications of any American action (or inaction) at this stage of the long war.

One can hear Prince Norodom Sihanouk, for example, asserting that the Cambodian problem can only be settled with him; that he will allow no cease-fire that "would permit the traitors in Phnom Penh to survive," and that if he returned he would turn effective power over to his left-wing supporters.

Then there is Laotian Prince Souvanna Phouma, who is more confident of a settlement in his country, one that would repeat the experiment of 1962, when the power was shared by his neutralists, the Royalists and the Communist Pathet Lao. But he makes it clear that the general Indochinese situation is very complex, and that a genuine peace may be difficult to achieve.

And of course there is the central question, so far as the United States is concerned, of Hanoi and Saigon, and the relationship of President Thieu to any settlement, temporary or semi-permanent. Movement toward such a settlement can be discerned on both sides of the DMZ, but the fighting continues and so does the clash of ideas and rumor.

These complexities might have been foreseen when the United States first gave its support to Dien, and first sent troops into South Vietnam. But there were other perplexities then, which made even the relatively simple—from today's viewpoint—choice of entering the Vietnamese conflict or abstaining from it difficult, and which led to (again, looking backward from 1972) the wrong course. Today, the intricacies of the matter have multiplied. It may take, as the old saw has it, two to make a quarrel. But in Indochina it takes many more than that to bring the quarrel to an end.

Small War, Big Stakes

Reports that Arab League mediators have achieved agreement on a plan for peace and ultimate unity between the two Yemens will be greeted with relief tinged with substantial skepticism.

Recently renewed skirmishes between the conservative Republic of Yemen and Marxist South Yemen have been small-scale and little noticed outside the area. The struggle is for high stakes, however, involving ultimate control over the oil-rich Arabian peninsula.

Backed by both the Soviet Union and China, an increasingly radical regime in South Yemen (Aden) openly aims at the overthrow of conservative governments in neighboring Persian Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia, which controls a substantial

share—more than one-quarter—of the world's known oil reserves. Yemen, which has turned to the West in recent years and resumed diplomatic relations with the United States, has for its part harbored South Yemeni exiles, strongly supported by the Saudis.

Peace between the two Yemens would reduce the persistent danger of a larger war on the Arabian peninsula, possibly involving the major powers. But enduring peace is difficult to foresee in an area where traditional tribal rivalries, intensified by modern change, generate chronic conflict—especially as long as the militant Marxists of Aden receive support from Moscow and Peking for subversion among their neighbors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In Ulster, Only a Thin Hope

Some 600 people have died so far in the cycle of Northern Irish street fighting and assassination that began in the middle of 1969. More than half of those people have died in the past seven months alone, since last March. That was the point when, in a well justified concession to the Catholic population, Britain suspended the Protestant-dominated provincial parliament. Unhappily, Britain's struggle to hold a middle course has not reconciled the Catholic gunmen, while the Protestants have become increasingly hostile and aggressive.

Protestant rioters in Belfast recently burned a Catholic church, along with various other depredations in the same spirit, in response to the continuous bombings and snipings of the Catholics' Irish Republican Army. Protestant irregulars are now threatening to carry the battle across the border into the Republic of Ireland, where IRA men have customarily sought sanctuary. The next political event in Northern Ireland was to have been the local elections on Dec. 8. The British have organized them on a basis of proportional representation, to end the tradition under which the Protestants used their two-thirds majority to foreclose any effective voice to the Catholics. The Protestants have taken offense, predictably, and the present scale of disorder raises doubts as to whether the elections can be held at

all. The Protestants' Ulster Defense Association, in its latest and most vehement denunciation of the British Army, hints at the Rhodesian tactic of a unilateral declaration of independence. Things are not, in short, getting any more pleasant.

The prospect for civil peace depends on the general population's eventual revulsion against indiscriminate murder. Last spring a peace movement among the Catholics gave rise to the hope for a time, but it faded. Political loyalties tend to run deep beyond all reason on those small islands that have suffered heavy emigration over many years. There are other examples: Sicily with its infestation of Mafia, Cyprus with its Greek and Turkish populations at each other's throats. The people who remain when so many leave must be those who feel extraordinarily deeply about custom and community. When violence begins in this atmosphere, it is very difficult to stop.

Perhaps the current outburst of Protestant rioting will suggest to the Catholic politicians the rising risks of their intransigent refusal to bargain. It is a thin hope, for the gunmen are at the present very much in charge and the peacekeepers walk in fear of their lives. But that thin hope is all that the current state of affairs can offer.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The European Summit

The delays in Paris last [Friday] night should not obscure the progress that was made in the talks, particularly the firm commitment to union by 1980 and the apparent success in bridging French and Dutch views. . . . The summit was a meeting of sensible men facing practical problems while trying at the same time to look beyond them. . . . Pragmatism and vision were mixed in about the right proportions. . . . Each man made a distinctive contribution and together they laid out a map of Europe with colorings that overlap in places and clash in others but create on the whole a fairly lively and promising picture.

—From the Times (London).

Vietnam Talks' Equation

Judgment on a negotiated settlement in Vietnam would depend on whose interests it would ultimately serve. Hanoi needs time, but the North Vietnamese leaders will not give up their life-long aim to win the whole of Vietnam for their brand of national Communism. The people of South Vietnam want peace, not Communism. America wants to shed its Indochinese burden, but must avoid a dishonorable end to that commitment. Moscow and Peking are having their own kind of trouble with a stubborn Hanoi. It would be interesting to know whether in the equations of negotiation further American withdrawals can be balanced by reductions in Soviet and Chinese arms aid to North Vietnam.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 25, 1897
PARIS—Another monument was officially added yesterday to the long list of those scattered about the streets, squares and parks of Paris as memorials of Frenchmen famous or the reverse. This latest addition to the adornment of the city has been erected in the Parc Monceau, in memory of Guy de Maupassant, one of the foremost authors of the "fin de siècle" school, who was prematurely cut off a year or two ago, after a short but brilliant literary career.

Fifty Years Ago

October 25, 1892
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Increasing prosperity, the return to work of the millions of coal, steel and rail strikers and a better realization of the accomplishments of the Harding administration are factors, Republican leaders say, working for the benefit of the Republican party in its first national campaign since the overwhelming majority which swept Harding into office in 1920. They expect some losses in the House but expect to retain majority in the Senate.



In Asia, Still Another Blow to Democracy

By Don Oberdorfer

SEOUL—Heavy tanks clanked and rumbled down the boulevard to seal off legislative halls, soldiers with fixed bayonets blocked university gates to keep students away, army censors set up shop in city hall to scrutinize every newspaper article and radio-TV script, secret service agents moved into the homes of opposition politicians—and the already feeble lights of limited government appeared to be flickering out in another Asian capital closely tied to the United States.

This was South Korea last week, a country where 33,000 Americans were killed in combat two decades ago and \$1.8 billion expended in what the war memorial just outside of Seoul describes as the "defense of liberty." Today nearly 40,000 U.S. troops are still on duty here, military and economic aid continues, and a U.S.-built South Korean army tank is posted at an intersection a few hundred yards from the war memorial in case someone should get the wrong idea of what "liberty" is all about.

South Korea endured a political crisis several years ago when President Chung Hee Park and his ruling Democratic Republican party pushed through a constitutional amendment permitting Mr. Park to run for a third term. Close observers had expected another move before 1975 to permit Mr. Park to stay in office when this term is up, despite his public promise to the contrary. But hardly anybody had expected him to move so suddenly, so powerfully—or so soon.

With a stroke of his pen, a sheet of orders to the army chief of staff and a pre-taped announcement to the Korean people on Oct. 17, Mr. Park suspended the constitution, declared martial law, dissolved the national assembly, banned political activity, imposed censorship and promulgated a new national charter—to be approved by national referendum while the emergency measures are still in effect.

No Authority

South Korean government officials concede there is nothing in the existing constitution granting Mr. Park the authority to do all he has done. According to Foreign Minister Yung Shik Kim, "We reason there is a new situation not foreseen by those who drafted the constitution." And since the government does not control the necessary two-thirds of the national assembly, he continued, a constitutional amendment was not considered practical.

Unlike the usual setting for martial law, there was neither foreign invasion nor domestic insurrection, and no imminent danger of either. Some Korean politicians and foreign diplomats are saying privately that "martial law" is a misnomer. What is happening here, they say, is actually a coup d'état against the existing political rules and institutions by men who already hold the reins of power—in their phrase, a "coup in office." The Korean press has been strictly enjoined not to use any such term.

The substance of the nation's

new charter is due to be made public by Friday, and in advance of that no one in authority will discuss it. Word has circulated widely among the Korean elite, however, that two more presidential terms of six years each will be available to Mr. Park, obtained through indirect election by a National Reunification Council of more than 3,000 people. Reportedly Mr. Park will be able to appoint part of the national assembly. It is certain to have even less independence and authority than in recent months.

All this sounds rather dire and in Western political terms it is. But despite the sometimes volatile nature of the Korean personality, there is yet no discernible sign of protest and not much of a display of public interest.

One reason for the seeming indifference is that Koreans have not yet been told—though some can probably guess—that Mr. Park will be able to stay in power until 1984 under the new charter. Another reason is a widespread lack of respect for politicians and political maneuverings, a spirit which Mr. Park both reflected and reinforced last week by attacking "disorder and inefficiency... factional strife... (and) irresponsible political parties."

Some of the other factors behind the surprising quiet here can best be illustrated by observations and experience:

● At the home of Kim Hyong Il, a leader of the opposition New Democratic party and a former army general, a window in the locked metal gate slides open before one's hand can even touch the doorknob. A man in a light

blue suit and matching vest says Mr. Kim will be unable to receive his would-be visitor, on orders of the martial law command. The man is an official of the Korean CIA, assigned to keep Mr. Kim under wraps.

● A Westerner in Seoul keeps a breakfast appointment with the son of an opposition political leader, and discovers the young man has brought an "old friend" along to share the meal. The "old friend" is a CIA agent who follows the politician's son wherever he goes.

● Shortly after midnight, a soldier in the camouflage uniform of the Korean Army Rangers marches into the newsroom of a major Seoul daily newspaper, hands an editor a small envelope, turns on his heel and strides out. The envelope contains a resolution from businessmen's association approving martial law and constitutional "reform." The newspaper prints the story on the resolution. No newspaper has yet been permitted to print a word of criticism or opposition.

Beyond this there is a stoical and perhaps Confucian acceptance of leadership action, particularly in a period when things seem to be changing at such a dizzying pace. The recent months have brought a profusion of far-reaching events—the sudden U.S. rapprochement with China, its enemy in the Korean war two decades ago; a series of domestic strikes, protests and disorders which seemed to spell the beginning of danger for the Park regime, and a declaration of national emergency last December which ended them; the stunning news that

political talks had begun with the Communist North, and the entry of a North Korean Red Cross delegation into Seoul last month as guests of the government; the rapprochement of Japan and China.

In the address on the night of Oct. 17 announcing his new moves, Mr. Park spoke often of the changing international climate and declared that "we must guard ourselves against the possibility that the interests of the third or smaller countries might be sacrificed for the relaxation of tension between big powers." In an interview, Foreign Minister Kim went out of his way to emphasize that Mr. Park did not have the United States in mind—"you have never sacrificed any country of this area"—but rather Japan and China.

With the United States retrenching in the area, the South Korean leadership has less need than before to model itself—on the surface at least—in the American mold.

The U.S. government, which formally exercised vast influence here, suddenly appears to have less leverage than anyone imagined. In timing his surprise actions for a period when Washington is preoccupied by both the presidential election and the Vietnam peace talks, Mr. Park caught the U.S. government off guard. Washington does not approve of the coup in office. But despite its troops which still defend South Korea and its aid and trade concessions which shore this country up, the United States seems content to let President Park go his own way—or is too paralyzed to do anything about it.

Can the UN Make Nations Behave?

By C. L. Sulzberger

GENEVA—It is precisely 10 years since Uganda became the 11th member of the UN, bringing the so-called Afro-Asian bloc to exactly half the total membership. Both the latter figure (now 138) and the proportion of states from Africa and Asia are today even larger, although the concept of a "bloc" is fading.

The point that is noteworthy with specific reference to Uganda is that the troubles and successes of the Third World are each highlighted by events in that poor if potentially viable land. The troubles, of course, have been dramatized by the racism and arrogant behavior of President Idi Amin.

He has forcibly expelled the considerable "Asian" minority descended from immigrants of what are today India and Pakistan and accomplished this in needlessly cruel fashion. Ugandan authorities even administered "haircuts" to refugees with broken bottles.

Amin's intemperate remarks applauding Hitler's extermination of Jews and attacking British, Israeli and attacking British, Israeli and Tanzania did much to encourage a warlike atmosphere. This touched off a brief conflict with émigré invaders from Tanzania. By inciting hatred and violating human rights, Amin

produced an explosive atmosphere that could have led to genocide. Similar tendencies lie near the surface of other Afro-Asian states that recently became independent. Thus, President Bokassa of the Central African Republic has personally helped his soldiers beat thieves to death.

Rwanda, Burundi

The Hutu and Tutsi tribes of Rwanda and Burundi have been slaughtering each other intermittently for years, producing at least 100,000 victims. Pakistani troops in what is now Bangladesh committed mass murder of Bengalis and the latter have beaten up or killed non-Bengali minorities. The leader of the Nagas tribes in India, A. Z. Pizo, has appealed to the Security Council against what he calls the "genocide" fostered by New Delhi against his people.

The UN has been able to do little about these and other events. When it does speak up it can touch off intemperate results such as Bokassa's denunciation of Secretary General Waldheim as a "procurer, colonialist and imperialist."

Nor are the grim occurrences mentioned limited to what African and Asian people may do to each other; one cannot forget the bloodshed by Americans defending the cause they support in Indochina. And, as a sour footnote, an English peer who recently visited guerrillas in Portugal's colony of Mozambique announced there is "overwhelming evidence" that Portuguese forces are committing atrocities against civilians there.

Most of the miniwars and massacres of Africa and Asia derive from the fact that these are economically and politically backward areas at least in part because they were colonized for decades. They have scant experience in self-government and mass education.

UN leaders constantly seek to remind the world's collective conscience of the need to repair this situation. Waldheim said in his latest report: "The interests, the wisdom and the importance of the vast majority of medium and smaller powers, cannot, at this point in history, be ignored in any durable system of world order." But, while urging more help

from richer countries and warning that without such aid the social disequilibrium of backward lands blocks any appreciable development, he has been unable to suggest any dramatic new approach.

Is it not possible to contemplate placing on probation any government that is considered—either by the General Assembly or by the Security Council—to be violating basic tenets of good behavior? Is this approach not worthy of consideration, including a draft of a fundamentally acceptable standard?

Obviously both the Central African Republic and Uganda have recently been violating all normal moral codes or standards.

Furthermore, each certainly receives more help from the UN than it contributes in the way of dues. Both countries are assessed \$91,216 a year. Is it not conceivable that a period of probation during which UN assistance of all sorts is suspended might convey the suggestion of practical as well as moral disapproval?

The trouble with all forms of international boycott, even largely moral, is that history tends to demonstrate their ineffectiveness. Furthermore, if Uganda or Central Africa should be voted beyond the pale even for a temporary period, what would happen were Portugal—or the United States—to be menaced with similar action? In the latter case, since the United States pays a third of the UN's bill and acts as host, such action would be suicidal.

But, while urging more help

John Kerry: A Little McGovern

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Looking at John Kerry at the local rice, wonders. How contagious is McGovern virus? It is that many Democrats are in a state of political office with any stated reference to McGovern who is heading it ticket, but even those who are afraid of the formal association, some of them, infected by the radical chic of Mr. McGovern. There is no example than John Kerry, a man in Massachusetts, the Congressional seat won by a liberal Republican, a Morse.

John Kerry will be remembered as the young aristocrat, a man of Vietnam, who delivered probably the most irritating speech in recent Congress history, wherein he charged, pile up and down the line, that the President, with crimes, warmongering, sad constitutional espionage, name it. The speech was given before whose committee it theatrically delivered, and Mr. Kerry became an instant in the anti-war set. Indeed brought out a book called "New Soldier," wherein he said:

The jacket of the book picks soldiers more or less in the posture of the American Marines who raised the flag at Iwo Jima in the famous War II picture: with this reference, namely that the flag in the jacket of Mr. Kerry's book is upside down—the universal symbol of disdain for American troops.

Rival an Independent

Mr. Kerry's most vigorous opponent for the Congressional seat is not the Republican, who is so what Republican who serves as administrative assistant to the incumbent, but a young independent, Roger Durkin, thought it appropriate to vertice the jacket of Kerry's book as indicative of his attitude towards patriotism as conventionally understood. Mr. Durkin, no trouble in getting permission of the publisher, but adds that permission was withdrawn on the grounds—wasn't it phony—that Mr. Kerry had to grant permission. Durkin, a young, self-made businessman, did not choose to let the matter lie, and printed in the local newspaper a CENSORED blazon over area designed to reproduce jacket.

The fight goes on. Mr. Kerry, a modest Irish Catholic, favors abortion on demand, is obvious favorite, though the port is that he is slipping in polls, and one wonders not Mr. Kerry a graduate of Paul and Yale University, filled out a questionnaire which his views on political and religious matters and his answers are concentrated a distillate of confusion and contradiction as he come out of this campaign. contrast, the positions of Mr. Durkin, a geometric trism.

On Vietnam, Mr. Kerry says, as one would expect, instant, a lateral, enthusiastic surren and amnesty for draft evaders. He is against military aid to Greece and Spain, of course. He throws in the Dominican Republic, which was no doubt one of the bogymen to whom he was introduced as a school debater, and has yet had a chance to read up the two democratic elections since then.

Intellectual Chaos?

His economic platform, if it into even the most resilient computer, would bring it to a frazz end.

It is so even with civil liberties. I mean the intellectual chaos. The language is perfectly suited to the confusion. What does Mr. Kerry think about the various anti-crime measures passed the recent Congress? "I am satisfied that the present administration and Supreme Court have chosen to dilute established constitutional guarantees"—an answer that would have a founded his professors of political science at Yale, and caused professors of English to slit their throats.

And so on. Sure, the vote can vote for Roger Durkin, gently return John Kerry, speech-making about Rich Nixon, War Criminal; or, best still, to school. But they just go ahead and vote for the fashionable people are piling for him like mad. O Premiering sent him a check, a Leonard Bernstein, and of one George Plimpton gave a pat for him. Politics can be best. All you need is an Erez Set to build a better world with money, and the flimsy port of the champagne set with

Koreas Talks Snagged by Red Demand

Two Sides Conferring On Reuniting Families

SEOUL, Oct. 24 (UPI)—Talks between South and North Korea in Pyongyang hit a snag today over a North Korean proposal that the South tone down its anti-Communist posture, South Korean newsmen said.

The proposal was made at the opening session of the third main Red Cross meeting on reuniting divided families, which started in the North Korean capital this morning.

Chief North Korean delegate Kim Tae Hui argued that so long as the South continued its anti-Communist policy, divided families on both sides of the 38th parallel would be reluctant to report to their authorities that they have relatives living on the other side.

Joint Committee
At the same time, he proposed that South and North Korea station Red Cross missions in each other's territory and form a joint South-North Red Cross committee to facilitate the current Red Cross talks.

He also said that the efforts to reunite divided families "cannot be separated from the ultimate national goal of reunifying the divided land."

"The humanitarian effort and the national question of reunification is an inseparable one. Therefore, we must incorporate them into one," Mr. Kim said, chief South Korean delegate Lee Bum Suk stressed in his speech that the Red Cross talks should seek a purely humanitarian goal.

"The projects shall be executed on the Red Cross principles of humanity and neutrality since they are all Red Cross ones," Mr. Lee said.

Political observers said that the variance of positions taken by the two chief delegates seemed to forecast a rough road ahead for the talks.

The meeting will continue behind closed doors. The South Korean delegation is scheduled to return home Thursday.

Following today's talks, Mr. Lee told South Korean newsmen that the two sides differed widely.

"I felt the basic differences of view are greater than I had imagined," Mr. Lee said.

"The atmosphere of the meeting was sincere, however, I believe someday the North Korean side will understand our position."

Comecon Meeting Opens
MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (Reuters)—Deputy premiers and ministers of the Comecon countries, the Soviet bloc's economic grouping, arrived here yesterday for the 60th meeting of the organization's Executive Committee, Tass reported.



HIJACKERS—Four men who seized a Turkish airliner and then surrendered it and their hostages in Sofia, are from left, at news conference, Hadzhi Iordimir, Dervish Elmashoglu, Ahmed Maden and Indshel Moskurt.

Broke In With Dodgers in 1947

Robinson, First Black in Majors, Dies at 53

(Continued from Page 1)

months, but he did come forward.

As a rookie, Mr. Robinson had been warned by Mr. Rickey of the insults that would occur. He also was urged by Mr. Rickey to hold his temper and he complied. But the following season, as an established player, he began to argue with umpires and duel verbally with opponents in the normal give-and-take of baseball.

As the years passed, Mr. Robinson developed a close relationship with many teammates.

As a competitor, Mr. Robinson was the Dodgers' leader. In his 10 seasons, they won six National League pennants—1947, 1949, 1952, 1955, 1956 and 1958. They lost another in the 1951 playoff with the New York Giants and another to the Philadelphia Phillies on the last day of the 1959 season.

Rookie of the Year
In 1946, when he batted .342 to win the league title and drove in 124 runs, he was voted the league's most valuable player award. In 1947, he was voted the rookie of the year.

He had a career batting average of .311. Primarily a line-drive hitter, he accumulated only 137 home runs, with a high of 19 in both 1951 and 1952. But on a

team with such sluggers as Duke Snider, Gil Hodges and Roy Campanella, he was the clean-up hitter, fourth in the order, a tribute to his ability to produce with teammates on base.

His personality flared best as a runner. He had a total of 197 stolen bases, and stole home 11 times, the most by any player in the post-World War II era.

"I think the most symbolic part of Jackie Robinson, ballplayer," he once reflected, "was making the pitcher believe he was going to the next base. I think he enjoyed that the most too. I think my value to the Dodgers was disruption, making the pitcher concentrate on me instead of on my teammate, who was at bat at the time."

Pipin-toed and muscular, wearing number 42, he ran aggressively, typical of his college training as a star football runner and passer at the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1939 and 1940. He ranked second in the Pacific Coast Conference in total offense in 1940.

Born in Georgia
Born in Cairo, Ga., on Jan. 31, 1919, he soon moved to Pasadena, Calif., with his mother and her four other children after his father deserted them. He developed into an all-around athlete,

competing in basketball and track in addition to baseball and football. After attending UCLA, he entered the Army.

With his college degree, he was a second lieutenant. After his discharge, he joined the Kansas City Monarchs of the Negro National League as a shortstop.

"But if Mr. Rickey hadn't signed me, I wouldn't have played another year in the black league. It was too difficult. The travel was brutal. Financially, there was no reward. It took everything you made to live off."

After his retirement from baseball in 1957, he joined Chock Full O'Wits, the lunch-counter chain, as an executive. He later had a succession of executive posts with an insurance firm and was chairman of the board of the Freedom National Bank in Harlem and a member of the State Athletic Commission.

Thomas A. McAvity
NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT)—Thomas A. McAvity, 65, former vice-president in charge of programming for the National Broadcasting Company's television network, died here yesterday.

Mr. McAvity served as NBC's general program executive from 1952 until his retirement last October.

Harold Boeschstein
NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT)—Harold Boeschstein, 76, a founder and leader of the fiberglass industry, died here yesterday.

Mr. Boeschstein, an organizer of the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp. of Toledo in 1933, served as its president until 1963, when he became chairman. He retired as chairman in 1967 and as a director in 1971, when he was named honorary chairman.

In the 1930s, as an officer of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co., he promoted much of the long and expensive research that made possible the use of glass fibers first for insulation and textile strengthening and later for many other purposes.

Anna S. Reuther
WAKEFIELD, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Anna Stocker Reuther, 80, mother of the Reuther brothers who helped organize and run the United Auto Workers Union, died Sunday. One son, Walter, was president of the union from 1946 to 1970, when he died in an airplane crash. Another, Victor, retired in May as director of foreign affairs for the UAW.

Akor A. Markosyan
MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (UPI)—Soviet physiologist Akor A. Markosyan, 58, died Saturday, the government newspaper, Izvestia, said today.

Izvestia described Mr. Markosyan as "one of the country's prominent physiologists." Since 1949, he had been director of the Academy of Pedagogical Science's Physiology Research Institute for Children and Teen-agers.

Herbert H. Mills
ITHACA, N.Y., Oct. 24 (AP)—Herbert H. Mills, 62, a conservationist and former chairman of the Audubon Society, died Saturday. He was also on the executive committee of the World Wildlife Fund.

2 Frenchmen Jailed In U.S. in Drug Case
BOSTON, Oct. 24 (UPI)—A U.S. District Court judge today sentenced two Paris residents to 19 years in prison after they pleaded guilty to charges of smuggling heroin.

Jean C. Kella and Charles Piconn, both 31, changed their plea to guilty Thursday. The government charged that the two men conspired to smuggle 13 pounds of heroin into the country in April, 1963. The heroin was seized at Boston's International Airport.

'Cod War' Discussed In London

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Edward Heath called in the chiefs of staff of Britain's armed forces and leading ministers tonight to discuss the "cod war" with Iceland.

Officials said, however, that Norway's threat to follow Iceland's example and extend its fishing limits beyond the present 12-mile point was not raised at the meeting of the government's Defense and Overseas Policy Committee, because full details of the Norwegian move have not yet been received here.

Indications that Norway was considering moving its coastal limit farther out to protect its fishery industry were contained in a statement submitted today to the Norwegian parliament by Premier Lars Korvald.

Officials said Agriculture Minister James Prior reported on his talks yesterday with representatives of trawler men and trawler owners during which he promised that the government would consider urgently further steps to protect British vessels fishing within Iceland's new and disputed 50-mile limit.

Two British frigates already are stationed in the area to come to the aid of British trawlers if needed.

Informants said the committee went over all aspects of the conflict with Iceland, dubbed the "cod war" here, but there was no announcement on decisions.

UN Condemns Portugal Attack Against Senegal
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 24 (UPI)—The Security Council yesterday voted to condemn Portugal for its attack on Senegal on Oct. 12 and called on it to apply immediately the right of self-determination to its African territories.

The vote, after three days of debate, came on a revised draft sponsored by three African states, members of the Security Council, which called for a severe condemnation of Portugal for all the acts it allegedly carried out against Senegal since 1963.

Even so, Britain, the United States and Belgium abstained. The tally was 12-0.

The original resolution introduced by Guinea, Somalia and Sudan would have the council condemn Portugal "severely" not only for the Oct. 12 attack but for all the attacks from Portuguese Guinea against Senegal since 1963, many of which were taken up in previous debates by the Security Council.

The Portuguese told the council in a letter that the Oct. 12 attack, which resulted in two dead and one wounded, was a mistake, a kind of "mental aberration" on the part of the unit commander involved who would be put before a court-martial. The Portuguese in effect apologized and offered compensation for the loss of life and property.

Laird to London For NATO Talks
LONDON, Oct. 24 (Reuters)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird is due here tomorrow night to attend a meeting of NATO's Nuclear Defense Planning Group, a U.S. Embassy official said today.

The group—comprising defense ministers of Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Turkey, Britain and the United States—meets periodically.

It will convene Thursday and Friday under the chairmanship of NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

Turkish Hijackers Say They Could Not Kill 65 Hostages

VIENNA, Oct. 24 (Reuters)—Four Turkish guerrillas who surrendered after freeing 65 hostages from a hijacked airliner said in Sofia today, "We could not kill the passengers because they are working people like us."

But the men, who claim to be members of the Turkish National Liberation Front, warned that their movement would strike again, the Bulgarian news agency, BTA, reported.

Most of the freed hostages were flown to Turkey today after a 37-hour ordeal that started when the armed hijackers seized the Turkish airliner on an internal flight and forced it to fly to Sofia. After landing, they threatened to blow up the plane and its occupants unless the Turkish government met demands which included the release of political prisoners.

Turkey refused the demands. Today, the hijackers told reporters, "We could not kill the passengers. They are working people like us, oppressed by the Turkish fascist regime," BTA said.

The hijackers surrendered to the Bulgarian authorities last night and were given political asylum.

In Istanbul, the passengers described their four armed captors as "a friendly but fanatical bunch of anarchists."

"They never stopped giving us Communist lectures," one of the passengers said.

Another passenger, businessman Camil Cotenir, described how the four hijackers seized control of the Boeing-707. "Suddenly, they jumped up waving pistols and their leader fired four quick shots at random and shouted: 'Take us to Sofia or Cuba.'"

Two of the bullets wounded a co-pilot and a passenger. The passengers were then searched and told to keep their hands on their heads all the way to Sofia.

"During the long wait at Sofia Airport while they negotiated with officials, the hijackers frequently assured us that they meant us no harm, but the atmosphere remained very tense," Mr. Cotenir said.

He said the hijackers proudly showed passengers how they managed to get through the Istanbul Airport security search with their weapons.

"They were carrying little suitcases with false bottoms and hid their guns there," he said.

In Ankara, Premier Ferit Melen expressed satisfaction today that Turkey's tough, no-bargaining stance with the hijackers had paid off, the AP reported. "The whole world should know," Mr. Melen told

parliament, "that Turkish governments, which represent the determination of the Turkish nation to live in peace and security, will always thwart such murderous plans."

Kekkonen in Amsterdam
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24 (AP)—President Urho Kekkonen of Finland arrived here today at the start of a three-day state visit to the Netherlands.

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27 YEARS LATER—Using loudspeakers and Japanese flag, a rescue team searches for wounded Japanese World War II straggler on mountains of Lubang Island in Philippines Monday. Joint Japanese-Philippine team completed preliminary search of 12 square miles without finding man thought to be 2nd Lt. Horoo Onoda, now 50.

Ulster Sniper Kills Soldier; IRA Wing Sets March Sunday

BELFAST, Oct. 24 (UPI)—A sniper's bullet killed a teen-aged Irish soldier today, the police said, the bodies of two Roman Catholics who had apparently been stabbed with pitchforks, and a soldier wounded by a booby trap in an English hospital.

The deaths brought the toll of the bloody three-year campaign in Northern Ireland to 613.

Another soldier and a civilian were wounded in separate shooting incidents in Belfast, and a series of bomb explosions partially blacked out Londonderry.

The army said a sniper's bullet penetrated the flak jacket of St. Robert Mason as he patrolled the Falls Road district of Belfast, killing him instantly.

On a lonely country road near a village of Newtownbutler in county Fermanagh, near the border with the Irish Republic, archers tipped off by an anonymous phone call found two bodies.

Authorities first reported the 20 men, both local Catholics, had been shot. Closer examination of the bodies showed they had multiple stab wounds. Army forces said it appeared the men had been bound hand and foot and then stabbed repeatedly with pitchforks.

Earlier, the People's Democracy, identified by the army as political front for the Marxist official wing of the Irish Republican Army, announced a march Sunday as part of a "back-to-the-streets movement."

The Roman Catholic group called on supporters to "shake Belfast this Sunday with the sound of marching feet."

The march route, the spokesman said, would go through Roman Catholic areas of Falls Road and Ballymurphy, and "finish outside the British Army fortress in Andersonstown."

Clash Reported Between Yemens
CAIRO, Oct. 24 (UPI)—Sporadic fighting broke out today along the border between northern and southern Yemen, breaking the cease-fire that went into effect Thursday, southern Yemeni Interior Minister Mohammed Saleh Mottleh said.

Mr. Mottleh is in Cairo leading his country's delegation to a peace conference, sponsored by the Arab League. Mr. Mottleh said northern Yemeni troops shelled a southern Yemeni position in Beihan, triggering an exchange of fire across the border.

Mr. Mottleh said he was notified of the clash by telephone from southern Yemen.

Gambino Leaves Hospital
NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (UPI)—Charles Gambino, 73-year-old reputed "boss of all bosses" of the New York Mafia, has been released from Columbus Hospital where he spent three weeks for treatment of a heart condition, the hospital said yesterday.

Norway to Seek Trade and Other Ties With EEC

OSLO, Oct. 24 (Reuters)—Norway's three-party government announced today that it would try for the closest possible ties with the enlarged European Economic Community.

Norway, whose voters rejected a proposal for membership in the EEC on Sept. 24 and 25, will seek ties based on a free-trade agreement, according to a policy statement by Premier Lars Korvald's coalition.

The statement also said that there would be no change in Norway's foreign policy, that the policy would continue to be based on membership in the United Nations and NATO and on Norway's other international commitments.

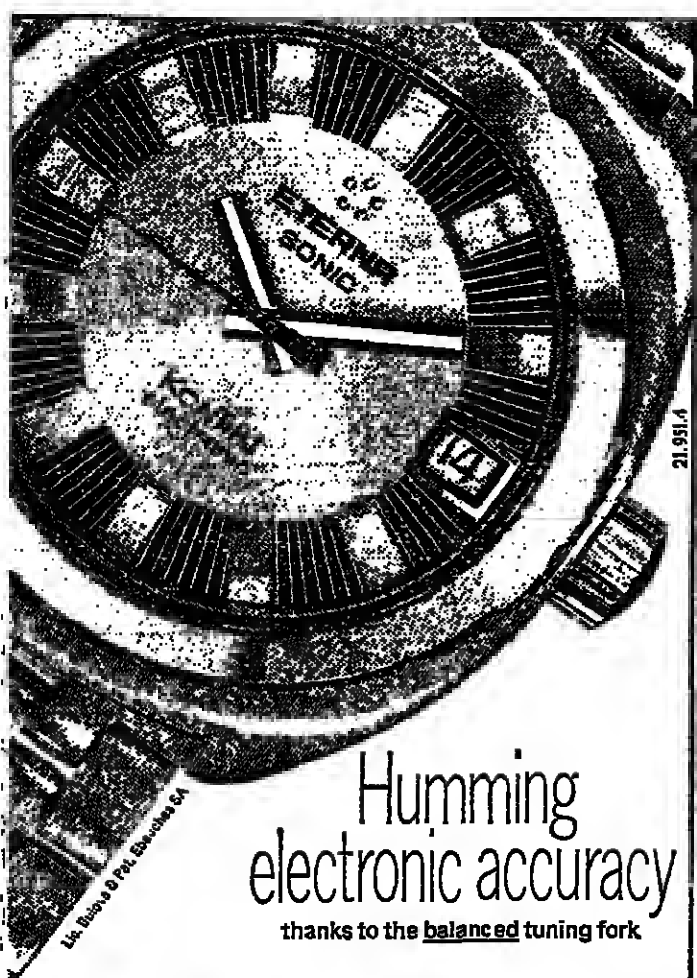
Supporters of ties with the European Common Market noted that the government chose to signal to the EEC its interest in what is generally known as a development clause, intended to develop closer relations.

The new government's inaugural policy statement said that an EEC trade agreement "should also provide a basis for cooperation between Norway and the community in other fields. Political observers took this to mean that Norway would make a bid for some kind of consultative status in EEC units dealing with industrial policy, energy programs, environmental problems and shipping.

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How to Make Blue Vinegar and 'Drive Away All Sadness'

ACCORDING to most American dictionaries, the name of the herb borage, recalling the hairiness of its stem and leaves, comes from the medieval Latin *burrugo*, itself derived from the Low Latin *burra*, a type of shaggy cloth; the implication is that borage was so called because it resembled the cloth. The probability is that it was the other way around: the cloth got its name from its resemblance, in this aspect, to borage.

Though it spread later to other parts of Europe, Great Britain and North America, borage originated in the eastern Mediterranean area, and therefore found a name in Arabic. It comes from *abur rach*, "father of sweat"; one of the most conspicuous qualities of the plant is that it induces sweating. The herb is still very common in Asia Minor, where it plays a more important role as food than anywhere else, being used to make soup or served cooked as a green vegetable like spinach. In the West, its medical qualities submerged its use in food, and when it is so used today, it is only as a seasoning.

Borago officinalis, a member of the same family as the forget-me-not and the garden heliotrope, is often grown as an ornamental plant for its bright blue flowers and also by bee raisers because it produces fine honey. It has never really been cultivated—that is, there has been no effort to develop or improve it—so for gastronomic or pharmaceutical purposes, wild borage, which is plentiful, is quite as good as that which has been sown deliberately.

Courage

As far back as the records go, borage has been exalted as an invigorating plant, a generator of courage. Writers of the preceding two centuries have set down its merits with a uniformity which suggests that they were all rewriting each other, with the exception of one of the earliest, who

alone ventured to assert that borage would cure snakebite, jaundice, tuberculosis and rheumatism. More in the general line was the author who wrote that borage "maketh a man merrie and joyful. Use the flowers in salads to exhilarate and make the mind glad. Used everywhere for the comfort of the heart, for driving away sorrows and increasing the joy of the mind. The leaves and flowers of Borage put into wine make men and women glad and merrie and drive away all sadness, dullness and melancholy. Syrup made of the flowers of Borage comforteth the heart, purgeh melancholy and quieteth the phantasticke and immoderate person." Borage, said another, "hath an excellent spirit to repress the fuliginous vapours of daskie melancholy."

In the late 17th century, John Evelyn wrote in his "Acetaria" that "sprigs of Borage are of known virtue to revive the hypo-

WAVERLEY ROOT

chondriac, and cheer the hard student." Salmon's "Household Companion" of 1710 called borage one of the four cordial flavors: "It comforts the heart, cheers melancholy, and revives the fainting spirits." In 1714, Nicolas Alexandre opined that borage relieves the viral and animal spirits infected by black bile. Evelyn's special concern for students in need of borage continues to our day; in 1966, Pierre Lisas wrote in "Le Livre des Bonnes Herbes" that borage flowers steeped in hot water "give a tincture of a blue color which will please tired schoolchildren," adding the caution that "the flowers should not be steeped too long, otherwise the color would not last."

In 1837 a French physician

named Roques announced that fresh borage day could provide "an excellent drink when the kidneys and bladder are in a state of spasm or irritation, and urine flows with difficulty." More modern doctors have not denied the value of borage in promoting urination and provoking sweating, and recent research has indicated that the fresh juice is useful in acute nephritis; and a small daily glass of borage juice, alone or mixed with sap from other herbs, is recommended to the aged as a seasonal treatment with appetite-building, tonic and diuretic virtues. Decoctions made from the flowers or from dried borage plants relieve mild bronchial troubles and colds, while borage syrup is good for sore throats. The stems and leaves

are rich in organic potassium and calcium.

In Food

The early preoccupation with borage as a medicine did not obscure its alimentary merits completely. Olivier de Serres pointed them out in the 16th century. Borage was most extensively used at that period as a refreshing element in punches, as in the English Cold Tankard, in which the whole plant, freshly gathered at flowering time, was submerged in cold water. Its sprigged flowers decorated visible just below the surface. No one approved of this. One habitué of the Lord Mayor's dinner in London remarked significantly that he saw no benefit in the addition of borage to the drinks served, for it stung the nose and prevented drinking. This has not discouraged the use of borage in cooling summer drinks in our time, when it is sometimes added to lemonade or fruit punch, giving

them a particularly refreshing quality.

Borage tastes like cucumber and adds the flavor of that vegetable to the salads in which it is often included, either chopped fine and sprinkled like parsley over lettuce, or by the direct use of whole young leaves. A curious and colorful salad, a little strange in taste, includes nasturtium petals and blue borage flowers with other ingredients. In Genoa, chopped borage seasons ravioli stuffing, while the leaves are served in fritters; certain localities of southern France use the flowers in fritters. Another taste-fusion of employing borage is to chop it fine and stir it into freshly made cottage cheese.

Borage flowers put in vinegar will color it blue, if anyone feels a desire for blue vinegar.

© Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

PARIS THEATER: 'La Claque,' Season's First Comedy Hit

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 24 (HT).—The physical mistreatment of critics by the criticized is almost unknown in the English-speaking world. But, in pre-war France, it was not uncommon for a deprecatory author to challenge an offending critic to a duel; this colorful custom was abolished by an enlarged sense of the ridiculous and a law against dueling.

This creator vs. critic conflict is the subject of André Roussin's new comedy, "La Claque" (at the Théâtre de la Michodière)—he toys with it amusingly, extracting some diverting interludes.

A composer slaps a music critic (who has been lambasting him for a long time in print) in the lobby of a theater, with le Tout-Paris as audience. The stunned critic consults his relatives and editors on procedure. His elder brother, a soldierly country squire, expects him to dispatch seconds immediately. But cooler advice prevails and the reply to the insult is an ironic consideration of the composer's music and manners in the next day's paper.

The matter, however, is compounded by the fact that the critic's son is in love with the composer's daughter and, more important, that the critic has in his employ a fiery Corsican valet, a hot-headed youngster, who rejoices in the name of Napoleon. This domestic firebrand, smarting for the family pride, seeks out the composer at another fashionable soirée and returns the slap dealt his master. His bold action deposits him in a police station and there is a second, more resounding, scandal, for it is suspected that the cringing critic has resorted to hiring an avenger, a lackey.

A thematic scheme as good as this can to a degree let craftsmanship go bang. Roussin, usually an expert technician, fails to concern himself very much with the stage traffic. The trial in the police station, which might have been an occasion for fast and funny sport, has been left out and we learn of it only by report. In restricting the action to a double act, an excessive use is made of the telephone. Most of the courtship of the young couple takes place over the wires; their virulent telephonic



André Roussin, whose comedy "La Claque" is at the Michodière.

makes one long for a communication strike. Alexander Graham Bell's invention has replaced—here and elsewhere—the stolen letters of the Scribe-Sardou dramaturgy as a banal prop. Certain traits of the composer and the critic might be exchange-

ed to advantage. The former's aloof elegance is more likely to be encountered in a self-satisfied commentator on the arts, while the latter, the insulted journalist, has about him a Beethovenesque untidiness. The portraiture borders on caricature, but so does

much of Molière's for such are the means of satire. Michel Galabru, the comic cop of many movies, is hilarious as the critic who receives correction and Renaud Mary sails through his role as the fashion plate musician with dress suit aplomb.

The young couple are stock figures, but how well Roussin has drawn the humor-obsessed older brother, magnificently enacted by Pierre Fresnay, and the gallant, young Corsican manservant, charmingly played by François Leclerc with just the right mixture of uncontrollable temper and blushing modesty.

Luce Garcia-Ville as the composer's mate seems to have studied acting under René Passer and has acquired all that lady-mannerisms which are neatly applicable to the part. Jacqueline Jehannet acquiesces herself admirably as the critic's tearful wife.

"La Claque" is the season's first comedy hit.

Woody Allen has replaced Barry Lewis as France's favorite American movie clown. Now a play

of Allen authorship, "Don't Drink the Water," has been translated by Gaby Bruey as "Nuits de Chine" and is enjoying success at the European Vaudeville.

The adaptation must be a broad one. The original had to do with an American family living uneasily in Communist Poland. The French edition has the French Embassy in Peking as its setting. The ambassador, his relatives and nationalistic seeking asylum from Red Guards and other Chinese menaces are the dramatic personae.

What is offered is a ramshackle vaudeville show, bawdy, vulgar and lamentably witless. The company—which includes Suzy Delair and Pierre Doris—slaves like Trojans. When the hurry-burly is done, the spectator feels the need for a rest cure. The insanity of the plot defies description, but the humor of the laugh-fishing expeditions may be summed up in the *Worshippers* stretching their eyes with their fingers to denote Orientals. Taste is not one of the attributes of this raucous romp.

New York Entertainment: 'Yerma' and 'Pippin'

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (HT).—This is how the New York Times critic rates the new Broadway and Off-Broadway productions:

"Yerma," the play by Federico Garcia Lorca, performed in Spanish by the Nuria Espert Company of Spain, won high praise from Clive Barnes. "Victor Garcia is a director of genius, something I suspected last year from his staging in London for Britain's National Theatre of Arrabal's play 'The Architect and the Emperor of Assyria.' Now, with this 'Yerma,' Mr. Garcia's extraordinary theatrical talent is made evident. What he has seen in 'Yerma' is that Lorca is writing a Greek tragedy, complete even with chorus. Lorca was a dark poet trading in symbols, and it is this that Mr. Garcia, helped by his actress Nuria Espert, has so richly displayed." The play is set on a trampoline, and throughout the production Mr. Garcia concentrates on the contrast between life and death—the life of Yerma and the death wish of her husband, Juan. Barnes wrote, "Always we see Yerma braced against the trampoline of her life headed toward her inevitable tragedy. It is a wonderfully expressive theatrical image that animates and enriches the play." The acting was "in some respects of less significance than the staging," Barnes reports, but "the intensity and gravity of Miss Espert as Yerma offered a performance to be treasured and caressed in memory. She, too, takes an ancient Greek approach to her suffering in given a monumental inevitability." The Nuria Espert Company is playing a brief season at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

"Pippin," a "flawed but amiable" musical, opened at the Imperial Theatre last night with John Rubinstein, son of the pianist Arthur Rubinstein, in the title role. Clive Barnes said that it has three things to commend it: "It is one of the best musical stagings to be seen on Broadway in years; it is most beautifully designed; and it might well do for the actor, Ben Vereen, what 'Cabaret' did for Joel Grey." Set in the year 780, before Pippin's father became the Holy Roman Emperor, the book was written by Roger O. Hirson with music and lyrics by Stephen Schwartz. "A trite and uninteresting story," Barnes says, with "somewhat characterless" music, it is "nevertheless consistently tuneful and contains a few rock ballads that could prove memorable." He cites the stagings by Bob Fosse as "fantastic." "The never loses the show, the scenery by Tony Walton as 'an almost impossible combination of Holy Roman Empire and Fifth Avenue chic,' the costumes by Patricia Zipprodt ("her clowns



Nuria Espert, whose performance in "Yerma" is to be treasured.

look Italian and Fellini and her girls look French and naked"). But it is actor Ben Vereen "who really held the show together."

"3 Rms Riv Vu," a comedy by Bob Randall, opened at the Helen Hayes Theatre. "Mr. Randall has written a sprightly, happy comedy," Clive Barnes says. "It has not got the punchy wit of Neil Simon, but it has a great deal of its own simple charm and good humor. Two people meeting in an empty apartment and playing out a very vital game of love, both almost plaintively trying to find a fresh fulfillment to their lives, is an attractive fantasy with a precious tincture of truth to it. '3 Rms Riv Vu' struck me as a Broadway comedy of fun and class. I don't know that I would want to live there permanently but it is a diverting enough place to visit for a couple of hours. Mr. Randall has created two credible characters, even if

some of their lines are cheap." Jane Alexander and Jerry Orbach star.

"The Birds," a new production of the Aristophanes play, presented by the Theatre at the Actors Studio, is based on a modern translation by William Arrowsmith, but it "takes liberties with Mr. Arrowsmith's as well as with Aristophanes," Mel Gussow reports. This is a "flap, self-consciously contemporary 'Birds,' full of slang and Yiddish phrases (Mr. Arrowsmith's 'skedaddle, skit,' becomes 'skedaddle, skidoo')." The style of performance "might better with nightclub comedy," Gussow says, as the two leads, Euelpides and Pistheteros, the Athenians who found Cloud-

cuckoo land, are "played as a kind of stand-up comedy team" by Anthony Ponzini and Jack Aaron. Mr. Ponzini is "loud and brash," and Mr. Aaron "simply over-the-top." George Christodoulides directed.

"Mother Earth," a musical at the Belasco Theatre, "needed more cultivation before it ventured on Broadway." In Clive Barnes' opinion, The music by Toni Shearer is rated "at its worst characterless, and at its best—to use that chilling measure of air quality—acceptable." The sketches, for this is a revue rather than a musical, Barnes notes, are "mostly terrible." The cast, directed by Ray Golden, "deserve to see better nights and undoubtedly will." Most impressive, Barnes says, were Carol Kirsby and "especially" Kelly Garrett. Ron Thronson wrote the sketches and lyrics.

"Women Beware Women," a play by Thomas Middleton, staged by the City Center Acting Company at the Good Shepherd Fifth Church in Lincoln Center, is rated "both accessible and entertaining" by Mel Gussow. "Although this 17th-century Jacobean tragedy is resolutely melodramatic, it is oddly relevant," Gussow reports. "The subjects discussed, the style of the discussion—the language is elegant yet ripe with sexual double meanings—even the jarring character changes are not alien in the context of modern absurdist theater." One could imagine a darker, ominous interpretation instead of Michael Kahn's version in which malice and even murder are taken lightly, but in this production "the play is both accessible and entertaining." David Schramm and Sam Tsoutsouvas are credited with "particularly excellent performances."

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Brady's Replacement At Bazaar Is Named

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (HT).—Anthony T. Mazzola was named today to succeed James Brady as editor of Harper's Bazaar.

The 49-year-old New Jersey native, who has been art consultant to the UN Children's Fund and other organizations, has left his post as editor in chief of Town and Country magazine to head the prestigious fashion magazine. Mr. Mazzola replaces Mr. Brady who resigned last week amid rumors that he was being fired.



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Parity Rumor Ends Pound to New Low

Path, Pompidou Seen
Accord on Margin

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ)—A rumor that sterling may be allowed to fluctuate in wide trading against the dollar when an jobs the Common Market January 1973, sent the pound to a new low of \$2.2780 today.

Source in London and Paris said that while President Georges Pompidou and Prime Minister Harold Wilson apparently did not reach specific exchange rates at last week's summit meeting, they may have reached an understanding that sterling would be allowed to move within a wider range around parity than the 2.25 cent permitted for EEC currencies.

The source mentioned a margin of 3.5 percent as a compromise Britain's present system of pegging sterling with only a narrow intervention by the Bank of England. The margin of fluctuation, he said, could be progressively reduced as Britain's balance of payments stabilizes.

Summing that Britain restored parity to its November 1967 level of \$2.40, a 3.5 percent margin would allow a limit of about \$2.3800 and upper limit of \$2.4400. As the lower limit was \$2.25, today's level of \$2.2780 was not only a low, it could represent a temporary level in a further rise.

However, there probably will be complications. A large part of the sterling balances held by central banks in the sterling area is an exchange-rate guarantee. Through foreign exchange banks, they said, they doubted that the Bank of England was supporting the rate today, the guarantee goes into effect at \$2.3700, as on a further decline, Britain is obliged to pay compensation for exchange losses.

The government stated today it will restore the pound to a level, but adjustable, parity as a condition permit.

Malaysia Ends Pact

UALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ)—Malaysia

revoked its sterling agreement with Britain and reduced its substantial sterling reserves to "working balances," high-level sources said today.

At the beginning of the year, Malaysia had over \$614 million out \$220 million U.S. in ring assets. Under an agreement, Malaysia held at least 36 percent of its reserves in sterling return for a British guarantee in any losses by devaluation could be offset.

But Malaysian officials have some disenchanted with the agreement since last December's renegeing, when the value of the pound in terms of U.S. dollar was changed.

Last December, Finance Minister Tan Diew Sin asked Britain a change in the agreement reflect the new value of the pound but was turned down.

The pound was allowed to rise in mid-December, the source said, as the central bank began raising its sterling holdings.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or close

interbank rates for the dollar on

major international exchanges:

Oct. 24, 1972

1972 1971



In Norway's North Sea Sector

Work on 'Ekofisk City' Seen on Schedule

STAVANGER, Norway (AP)—A \$1-billion steel monster—the so-called Ekofisk City—is slowly being pieced together in the middle of the storm-tossed North Sea.

In one of the toughest challenges in oil history, some 570 men are working around the clock to get the permanent production platform for the giant Ekofisk oil field ready for operation next fall.

The field is some 300 miles southwest of here where the British, Danish and Norwegian continental shelves meet. When completed, Ekofisk City will produce an estimated 300,000 barrels of oil daily from a total of 30 wells.

The Phillips group—comprising U.S., Belgian, French, Italian and Norwegian companies—is now producing 40,000 barrels daily on a test basis from four wells.

Natural Hazards

The hazards include week-long storms, strong sea currents, big tidal differences and long periods of rain and fog. The whole operation is adjusted to these hazards and the work is progressing according to schedule and should be completed next fall.

Other off-shore "cities" of this kind will follow—the French-Norwegian Petronord group has found a gusher in the Frigg field further north and British Petroleum hit the jackpot in the Forth field on the U.K. side.

Ekofisk City will rest safely 60 feet above the water's surface on a platform connected to enormous steel piles. The sea in this area is 215 feet deep.

Rand Devalued

PRETORIA, Oct. 24 (Reuters).

South Africa has devalued the rand by 4202 percent effective tomorrow. The par value will be established at 29/75 rand per fine ounce of gold.

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—1972— Stocks and					—1972— Stocks and				
High. Low.		Div.	Sts.	Net	High. Low.		Div.	Sts.	Net
			100s.	P/E High Low Last. Chg'd				100s.	P/E High Low Last. Chg'd
101.	105.	1.00	100s.	11.14	101.	105.	1.00	100s.	11.14

[illegible]

POGO

DAGWOOD, I'LL NEED EXTRA MONEY AGAIN THIS WEEK.

IF I GAVE YOU EXTRA MONEY EVERY WEEK, I MIGHT AS WELL RAISE YOUR ALLOWANCE.

THANK YOU, DEAR-- ACCEPT.

I'VE GOT TO BE MORE CAREFUL HOW I PHRASE THINGS.

Phil Wit

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4th Young 10-25

By Alan Truscott

Six no-trumps is a very poor contract on the diagrammed deal, and North was to blame for reaching it. When his partner opened with a strong two-bid in hearts he should have supported or the suit, either immediately or on the second round. South was entitled to assume that his partner held fewer than three hearts. A bid of three no-trumps by the trump after the invitational raise of three no-trump in four played a diamond to establish the 12th trick. If East had discarded a club South could have succeeded by leading either the diamond queen or a club at the 12th trick.

Oddly enough, the position of the club honors and the jack-tens of diamonds does not matter. After a neutral lead the contract can always be made if the diamond ace is on the right and South judges the play accurately.

West can hardly be blamed for failing to realize that the only lead to defeat the contract was the club king. At least he avoided a diamond lead, which would have given South an easy task, and led the spade ten, which would have been good enough to defeat most declarers.

South won with the queen in his hand and led two top hearts to test the situation in that suit. When a normal break was revealed he cashed the spade ace and led to the king. A diamond was led. East correctly ducked, and the king won. Three more heart winners produced this curious ending:

NORTH
 ♠ —
 ♥ —
 ♦ —
 ♣ —

EAST
 ♠ K43
 ♥ 964
 ♦ 983
 ♣ A1075

WEST
 ♠ 10986
 ♥ 75
 ♦ J102
 ♣ KJ83

EAST
 ♠ 72
 ♥ J32
 ♦ A754
 ♣ 9642

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ AQJ5
 ♥ AKQ108
 ♦ KQ4
 ♣ KQ

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ♣	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
6 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade ten.

♠ 28
♥ A10

WEST

♠ —
♥ —
♦ 710
♣ K1

SOUTH

♠ J —
♥ —
♦ Q4
♣ Q

EAST

♠ —
♥ —
♦ A7
♣ 96

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CAT10	TIACQ	SACK
ACHAS	EWEM	PRUE
TRUTH	EXISTIS	ONLY
SEN	AFAR	PODLE
PROANTS	SMELLED	
ATELES	KIHEL	DRU
WORE	ANGLE	SSP
HALS	CHODD	
RID	ROSES	WILDS
ENE	ITPS	SPINLET
ATIALOSS	GLIMMER	
CERUS	PIAK	API
HASTD	BPH	VENTED
ERNIE	EGER	REISE
OSOS	DDIRE	DISIS

The lead of the spade jack forced West to give up a diamond, and the club ten was thrown from dummy. East gave up the diamond seven, and South

A black and white cartoon illustration. A woman with short, wavy hair, wearing a light-colored jacket over a dark dress, is walking and pointing her right hand towards a house in the background. She is holding a small object in her left hand. Following her are three children. On the left is a girl with dark hair, wearing a dark dress and a light-colored shirt, carrying a book. In the middle is a boy with dark hair, wearing a dark shirt and light-colored pants, holding a large heart. On the right is a boy with light-colored hair, wearing a light-colored shirt and dark pants, pushing a small cart filled with various items. The background features a house with a sign that reads 'Jellicham 13.23'. There is a tree on the left and a fence in front of the house. The scene is set outdoors with some foliage.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TUBOA © 1992 The Village Village Press, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

GERAW

TIPMER

LYKING

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here: **THE**

RETURN TO YESTERDAY

By Ford Mador Ford. Liveright. 417 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

Why two of the greatest writers of this century should have felt a need for collaboration remains a mystery. How this collaboration could have resulted in largely forgotten books is a still greater mystery. About his part in the collaboration, Ford is most modest, though Conrad gave him more credit. Actually, Ford saw this more important task as the burying up of Conrad's spirits. He was forcing himself to be a gullible man into writing.

The author of "Return to Yesterday" was so far from regarding himself as a literary giant that he wanted to be a farmer. In Paris, he studied "kitchin gardening" at the Sorbonne under the great chef, Escoffier, and we find him sitting for hours at the Café des Deux Anjous planning "The Good Soldier"—but the great kitchen garden, in which every bed radiated from a dune-velvet in the center and could be reached by a hor.

Stephen Crane was another friend who comforted and dying of tuberculosis in the English countryside. We find Emily Zola sitting on a bench in Hyde Park excited during the Dreyfus case. On seeing Ford approach, he said: "What was due to think of a country where nursemaids dressed their hair so improperly? I think that I had found as many as 15 portraits on one park bench."

James, says Ford, detested what he called bohemianism and singled out Swinburne as the age's worst offender. He was so determined to see Swinburne as decadent and sickly that he steadfastly refused to believe that the poet could, for example, swim—while Ford assured us that Swinburne was famous for his swimming prowess, and was a remarkably slender swimmer. Another delightful scene in which Ford, John Galsworthy and James are walking along the Epsom Road to Winchester. James's *dachshund*, Maximilian, liked to run sheep, so his master, in order to allow him to exercise in this way, had provided the dog with a leash at least 10 yards long.

"At one point in his discourse, 'In order to round off an immoderate sentence, the great men halted.' While he pursued his thought, Maximilian pursued his own enthusiasm until he had unwound the leash so intricately around their legs that they could not move. Typically, James blamed this comic Locomo on poor Ford. In another place, Ford gives a brilliant explanation of James's later style. 'Having found that his limpities, from *'Daisy Miller* to *'The Real Thing'*... suggested less than he desired," James gave them up. After that, says Ford, "I fancy that at his mannerisms, his involution, were due to a subtle conviction that, neither in his public nor in his acquaintance, would he ever find anyone who would not need talking down to... so he talked down to us, explaining the difficulties of his mind, as if it were talking to children."

Ford was even more intimate with Joseph Conrad, with whom he collaborated on three books.

Ford has a wonderful ear for dialect and uses it lavishly to describe the peasants he knew or hilariously to parody the speaking and writing styles of his age. Out of pure personal necessity, he and Conrad were revolutionizing the English novel form, which they considered a pitifully stale convention. What the literary establishment hated above all was that Ford and Conrad the collaborators needed it because their ambition was "above all to make you see."

While he wrote more novels than any of his acquaintances and even became famous for some of them, Ford considered, at the time he wrote these reminiscences, that he had written only one. That was *"The Good Soldier"*, he ran on his 40th birthday. "Parade's End," written 25 years later in the 1920's, is another masterpiece, yet he takes no pride in it in these memoirs.

For several years, Ford was depressed that he went to the spectacles and received the great crowds of writers from a diet of "grape every quarter hour for 15 hours to boiling shampoos and freezing hot baths. But while he willingly suffered every sort of absurdity in his desperation, he never, despairing in print, "Return to Yesterday" is as rich in clarity, humanity, wit and acumen as my memoir I've ever read. If Ford had a fault that put people off it could only have been that he was too honest, too faithful to himself, for most people's taste. Without that quality, he could never have written his two great novels—or this warm and moving memoir.

Mr. Brodyard is a book reviewer for *The New York Times*.

By Will Feng

<u>ACROSS</u>		47 Conjunction	matinee
1 Cushty spot, with	48 Or	12 Type of music	
17 Acres	50 Threads of	13 N. Y. time	
6 Pitcher's mound	51 Live ones	19 Direction	
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24 Reeds	66 Aspects	35 French desk item	
26 Sibyl		39 Celtic priest	
27 Wolf, for one	<u>DOWN</u>	40 Seaweed	
29 "Dear"	1 Empty	43 Beetles, bug,	
30 Word with free	2 College in N. C.	etc.	
34 Nasty, as	3 Rattle	45 Some TV shows	
weather,	4 Blarney lines	46 Promise	
36 Cheer	5 Pull a	49 Induced	
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38 P.G.A. veteran	6 Checks	51 Common verb	
40 Foul in a way	7 Praise: Lat.	52 Man, for one	
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studied	10 Legislative	56 Mll. addresses	
44 Rwyd field	addenda	57 Rifle	
46 State: Abbr.	11 Word with	58 W. W. I. force	
		60 King: F.	

